"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 41— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† —	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£80 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD *	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A steamer.	..

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
17th Feb.	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
26th ,,	NAGPORE*† ..	5,286	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,918	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPAR ..	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only. Proceed to Japan via Singapore.

*†Cargo vessel only., proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
18th Feb.	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING..

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	21st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	340	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	S. Muto	4503	24th Jan	11 Feb.
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 ,,	14 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4097	7 Feb.	20 Feb.
Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	10 ,,	21 Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 ,,	28 Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka	..	24 ,,	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5850	25 ,,	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £8,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
A

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an
ENDOWMENT POLICY
The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An energetic JUNIOR CLERK with fair handwriting on Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 693, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22707

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Dispensary at Kapadwanj (Dist. Kaira), well experienced in midwifery. Free quarters: Apply with salary and testimonials to SETH ESSABHOY, C/o. Narayan Ramchandra, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.
A 802

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, 75-19-150. Must know Gujarati or Marathi. Graduate preferred. Must not be keeping terms for Law, Commerce or Accountancy. Apply in own handwriting to HON. SECRETARY, J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE, 312, Hornby Road.
22695

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN and two TRACERS for temporary service to do architectural drawings. Call and see between 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) ABDULLA B. PEER-MAHOMED, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), Architect, at Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 796

WANTED—A NURSE, possessing certificate in General Nursing, for a period of one year from 22nd March, 1925, to act as Matron of the Female Section. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters. Age 30 to 45. Apply with testimonials to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana.
A 22697

WANTED—CHIEF DRIVER to take charge of 700 B.H.P. capacity Diesel Engines (Mirrlees patent). Apply sharp stating age qualifications, and experiences with copies of testimonials and salary expected. Preference will be given to one having wide experience in Mirrlees Patent Engines. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Rajkot State Electric Supply Co., Rajkot.
A M791

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshmi Temple. Apply Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C22668

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Bombay.
C 22668

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Lonavla, Poona Road, and at Mahim near Bazaar situated on the sea-shore. Rent very cheap. Apply BIBIBAI, widow of Kazi Abdul Karim Porbundri, near Mahim Bazar, Bombay 16.
M795

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
M787

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once. per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 46551 for twenty-five shares Nos. from 265101 to 265125 standing in the name of Dwarkadas Purbhudas Gosalia is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim, or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
Bombay, 17th February, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "SHINSEI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th February, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire, but are eligible for re election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th January, 1925.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925, to MONDAY, the 9th March, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 31st December, 1924, will be posted to the shareholders at their registered address on and after the 9th of March, 1925. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
22690

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shaligram Jainarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanmal, widow of Jainarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshprayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopal Deokaran to certain trading firms, it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shaligram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.
Arvi,
6th February, 1925. M790

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Indus Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claim are requested to send this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925 for

I. The supply of Stationery during the year 1925-26.
II. The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1925-26.
III. Watering certain roads, footpaths and trees in Trust Estates, during the year 1925-26.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned at the Matunga Office and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at King's Circle, Matunga, by the Tenderers during office hours on any working day. Tender forms will not be sent by post.

No addition or alteration in the Form of the Tender should be made by the tenderers, and rates should be quoted only for the items as mentioned in the Forms and according to samples which have all been signed by the Chief Engineer. No substitution of any other quality of materials will be allowed.

Form of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rupee One from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender for each item should be submitted in a separate cover.

A sum of Rs. 250 in CASH each in respect of tenders for items I and II and Rs. 50 in CASH for item No. III will have to be deposited with the Secretary & Chief Accountant of this Board at the Trust Head Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and a receipt for the same produced into the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga at the time of submitting the tender. Reference to any deposit previously lodged with the Secretary of this Board on this or any other account will not be accepted.

The amount of deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract in the event of the same being accepted by the Board.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay No. 19,
9th February, 1925. 22663

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, will pay a reward of Rs. 500 to the person or persons giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for fraudulently obtaining money from the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay, on four cheques bearing the forged signature of one Mr. Manilal Uttamram, who has an account in the Bank, in the manner explained below:—

Two of these cheques (bearer) for Rs. 4,890 and Rs. 3,900 were presented at the aforesaid Bank on the 3rd January last, while the remaining two cheques (crossed) for Rs. 5,425 and Rs. 6,900 on the aforesaid Bank were presented on the 6th January at the Mandvi Branch of the Shilotri Bank by a man giving the name of Raghunath Vinayak Mone for the purpose of opening a new account in his name. On the same day the man withdrew from the Shilotri Bank on cheque Rs. 11,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,325 only. On enquiry the man could not be traced at the address given to the Shilotri Bank.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will pay a further reward at 5 per cent. on the amount that may be recovered plus an additional sum of Rs. 500 should the information lead to the recovery of the whole amount.

These rewards do not refer to the amount of Rs. 1,325 at present lying with the Shilotri Bank, Mandvi.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of 6 months from the date hereof.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th February, 1925.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT UDWADA.

NANABHOY CAWASJI ENGINEER and another ..... Vendors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHOY CAWASJI ENGINEER and DINBAI, wife of the said Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from incumbrances.

Any person or persons having any claim by way of sale, mortgage, trust, gift, possession, puttas, lease, or lien, or otherwise howsoever in respect of the said property are hereby requested to send in such claims in writing to the undersigned Messrs. DASTUR AND COMPANY, Solicitors, High Court, at their Office on the 2nd Floor of Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same, if any, will be treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces of land, situate in Village of Udwada, Taluka Pardi in the Registration Sub-District of Pardi, in the District of Surat, bearing New Survey Nos. 106 and 107, admeasuring 1265 square yards, equivalent to 10 Gunthas and 55 sq. yds. and 2,167 sq. yds. equivalent to 17 Gunthas and 110 sq. yds. respectively making together one piece of land, admeasuring in all 28 Gunthas and 44 sq. yds. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Passage and beyond that by the land bearing Survey No. 8, on or towards the West by the Sea, on or towards the South by the public passage leading to lots Nos. 104 and 105 and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 8 and lot No. 108, and on or towards the North by the land bearing lot Nos. 104 and 105

Dated this 16th day of February, 1925.
DASTUR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
22709

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Manor", New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome household furniture, fancy goods, glassware, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, carpets, piano, gramophone, single and double bedsteads, Almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, ice box, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of F. D. Lalkaka, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE SUITABLE FOR A LIQUOR SHOP AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises for a term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable building plot known as Plot No. 1, Parel Road Estate, at present occupied by a country liquor shop having a frontage of about 35½ feet to Parel Road and admeasuring about 162 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, plan and agreements apply to the Board Estate Agent, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10
CHARLES RAY
IN
THE COURTSHIP
OF
MYLES STANDISH.

A tremendous dramatic picture, thrilling, romantic and adventurous of America in the making. The most famous romance told amid the perils of the sea and the terrors of the Indians.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1. P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents THIS WEEK
The Deccan Pictures Corporation's New Historical Picture
PRABHAVATI.
Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

On Wednesday, the 18th February 1925 at 8-30 P.M.

"A Special Benefit performance" in aid of "The National Medical College."

SWAYAMVAR.

On Saturday, the 21st February 1925 at 3 P.M.

A MATINEE PERFORMANCE for Shivaratri Holiday

DRAUPADI.

On Sunday, the 22nd February 1925 at 3 P.M.

EKACHA-PYALA

Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th February 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

100 jars Acetic acid.
8 cases Hoe heads.
50 cases rubber balls.

Sugar samples, dumbells, advt. matter, sanitaryware wheels, loose plates, bags cloves cocoanuts, samples of toilet and perfumery, requisites, pipe fittings, spelters, fire extinguisher, packages empty, grinding machinery, earthenware inkstands, hardware, fire crackers, paint, iron, brass rods disinfectant, reels iron wire, motor car parts, machine oil, cases tin plates, bags paddy, china clay, figs, tie bars, rapeseed, rivets, part of powder mill machinery, Epsom salt logs matchwood, printing ink, samples of paint and varnish, sewing machine, cotton piecegoods, blds. coir rope and yarn, rubber toys, raw cotton, 4 cases stamping pads, colour, white zinc, provision, sago flour, sanitaryware pipes, window glass, tyre paint, table tennis.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire:—

12 Bales Akola Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following slightly damaged bales.

6 Bales Oomra Cotton, belonging to Messrs. Toyo Menka, Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

PASSENGER LISTS.

S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind", which left Bombay on Saturday for Marseilles and London:—

Adgyman, Mr. L. B.; Allcard, Mr. C. F. & Mrs.; Alexander, Mr. W.; Alderson, Maj. H. Brown; Alliston, Mrs. L. Andersen Mrs. A. F.W.; Andrews, Miss.; Anderson, Mr. A. W.; Anerum, Miss G.; Ardonio, Major J. & Mrs.; Arnold, Mr. J. G.; Baker, Mr. T. E. Barclay, Capt. H. S. Lewis, & Mrs.; Barton, Mr. B. H.; Barstow, C.B.E., Col. H.; Bateman, Mr. D. B.; Batten, Miss E.V.; Bazin, Miss B.; Beatty Comdr. R. W. V. and Mrs.; Bewely, Mr. C. W. & Mrs; Biscoe, Mr. Mrs. Child & Infant; Bucarro, Mrs. H.; Bolton, Mr. W. A. and Mrs.; Bourne, Mr. P. R.; Bos, Mr.; Brander, Mr. E. H. C.; Bridges, Major F. R.; Brindley, Miss I. A.; Brisson, Rev. Mrs. and Infant; Brooke, Mrs.; Bryceson, Capt. D. J.; Buckley, Capt. F.; Buist, Capt. C. N.; Cable, Rt. Hon. Lord Lady and Maid; Carey, Sir Willoughby; Cater, Mr. A. N. L.; Carruthers, Mrs. M. A.; Castells, Mrs. and two Infants; Casson, Lieu. Mr. H. A & Mrs.; Chappell, Mrs S. D.; Chotzner, Hon. Mr. Justice A. J.; Colman, Mr. R. & Mrs Cooke, Mrs. Cook, Capt. D. O., Mrs. and Infant; Corp Mr L. M., Mrs. and Infant; Cowan, Mr. H. M. & Mrs; Crawford, Mr. F. C. and Mrs. Critchley, Mr. D. B. & Mrs. Culver, Major R. P. & Mrs.; Darley, Mrs. F. A.; Dalrymple-Hay, Mr. H. B.; Dass, Sardar Ajudhia; Dass, Sardar J.; Davenport, Mrs.; Dawson, Mr. G. & Mrs.; Dawson, Miss; Dawson, Mr. (Jr.); Demetriadis ar. Cleon; de Madre, Countess J.; de Portu, Mr. P & Mrs.; D'Souza, Mr. B. & Mrs; Dunkerton, Mrs. N. E.; Edwards, Mr. J. Penry; Egan, Mr. E. M.; Elsworth, Mr; Fielding Mr. E.; Fry, Comdr. C. B. & Mrs.; Fulcher, Mr. V.; Fritz, Mr. C. B. & Mrs. Garrard, Master N; Garrow, Mr. A.; Garton, Miss, E. M.; Gifford, Mr. H. Mrs. & two Children; George Mr. H. S.; Ghandhy Mr. S. S.; Ghani, Mahamed Abdul; Gifford, Mr. N. B. Gillespie, Mr. G. T.; Gillum, Mrs. S.J.; Gluckstein, Mrs. M. & Maid; Goldsmith, Mr. Mrs. & Child; Gordon, Major H. F.; Gould, Mr; Gourlay, Mrs.; Grenville, Hon. Morgan R.W. & Mrs.; Gregson, Mr. H. G.; Gregson, Mr. V.; Gregson, Miss P.; Griffiths, Mr. R. R.; Grumbley, Mr. Mrs. & three Children; Grinnit, Mr. T. R.; Guise, Mr. J. D. & Mrs.; Haig, Miss D.; Hales, Mr. T. C.; Hale-White, K.B.E. Sir Wm. & Lady; Halstead, Mr. J. H.; Hood, Mr. John; Houlton, Mr. J. W.; Holt, Mr. E.; Hunter, Mr. W. T.; Irwin, Mr. H. A.; Iyer, Mr. E. S. K.; Jameson, Mrs. M. Jiwanjee, Mr. Padamjee; Kapurthala, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., H.H., The Maharaja of; Keene, Mr. Alfred; Killick Mr. W. B.; Khambatta, Mr. J. Mrs. & two Children; Khan, Amanant; Khan, Mr. A. Ahmed; Kilpatrick, Mr. T. M. Larmour, Mr Merle; Lang, Mr. J. C. & Mrs; Larmour, Mr. C. C.; Lawson, Mr. L. H.; Lawrie, Mr. P. Balmer; Lebedeva, Mrs; Ledger, Rev. Chas. G. & Mrs.; Lee, Major W. C. N. & Mrs.; Lightfoot, Mr; Linford, Mrs. J. W. & three Children; Lowndes, Mr. R. C.; Low, D.S.O., Col., Stuart; Lucas, Mr. J. E; Mahoney, Mr. Mrs., Child; Manasseh, Mr. A. Mrs. Master & Nyse; Maggs, Major C. C. W.; Marsh Mr. G. A.; Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Mawhood, Mr. W. E. & Mrs.; McDougall Mr. J. C., & Mrs; McCallum, Major R. E.; Metha, Mr. C. A.; Mysore, Rajkumar Deoraj of; Millwater, Mr. W.; Mitter, Mr. J. P.; Mosley, Mr. Oswald & Lady Cynthia; Mulliner, Mrs. & Miss; Munro, Mr. H. C.; Murray, Mr. H. S. S.; Murray, Lt.-Col, A. G. Mrs. & Miss; Naharwar, Capt. K. S. & Mrs.; Nicolas, Mrs. L. H.; Noble, Mr. G.; Narasimkhan Mr. G. L.; O'Brien, Mr.; Ogle, Col. N.; Ormerod, Mr. G. T.; Pai, Mr. A. G.; Parsons, Mrs. C. L.; Penrose-Welstead, Capt. Mrs; Child & Infant; Persson Miss A.; Pirie, Mr. J.; Portal, D.S.O., Major J. L.; Potts, Mr. D. C. D.; Price, Mr; Price, Mr. Mrs. & two daughters; Prideaux, Mr. A. R. & Mrs; Reily, Mrs. N.; Richardson Mr. A.; Rigby, Mr; Robinson, Mr. Robertson Mr. D. C.; Roe, Mrs. E. B.; Roberts Mr. V. G.; Ross, Mr. R. H. D.; Rutherford, Mr. Mrs. two Children & Infant; Salmon, Mr. H. Mrs. & Maid; Salmon, Miss; Sams, Mr. K. A. H.; Sam, Mr. A. V.; Sans, Mr. Gablino, Strangman, Miss; Schofield, Mr. C. H.; Scott, Mr. W. P.; Scott, Mrs. J. E; Scott, Mr. H. Lyon; Shelly, Major A. D. G.; Singh, Khusal; Singh, Indar; Smith, Mrs. A. K.; Smith, Miss E.; Smithers, Mrs. C.; Sorby Mr. W. J. & Mrs; Staal, Mr. P.; Stewart, Mr. C. D.; S.kes, Mr. W. N.; Symons, N. V. H. & Mrs; Thomson, Mr. G. R.; Thomas, Mr. E. & Mrs; Thomson, Mr. G. R; Thomson, Dr. Miss L.; Thurburn, Mr. R; Tichborne, Lady & Maid; Timbey, Mrs; Townsend, Mr. Mrs. & Child; Tritton, Mr. J. S.; Tritton, K.B.S., Sir Seymour; Tubby, C.B., C.G.G, Col. A. H. & Mrs; Tuckei, Mr.; Underhay, Mr., Mrs. & Child; Walsh, Mr. & Mrs.; Wakefield, Mr. Phos. Mrs., & Child; Warner, Mr. Mrs. Child & Infant; White, Mr. Mrs. & Miss; White, Mrs. & Miss; Willis, Mr.; Withall, Mr. W.; Wilson, Mr. Duncan & Mrs.; Wright, Lt.-Col., C. H. B.; Woodard, Mr. George; Yule, Bart. Sir David.

S. S. MANDALA.

The following is the list of passengers by the B. I. S.S. "Mandala", which left London on 21st January last for Bombay:—

Bealey, Miss M. L.; Bryson, Capt. A. B.; Bryson, Mrs.; Brymer, J.; Bennett, Flight-Officer, G.H.; Brotherton, Mr. W. W.; Baker Mr. E. J.; Butler Mrs. M.; Christie, Dr. Jessie; Cheshire, Mr. F. M; Cracknell, Mr. A. J.; Cracknell, Mrs; Clarke, Mr. W. J.; Dorman, Mr. R. J. T.; Elliot, Mrs. S.; Edwards, Mr. J. M. G.; Flynn, Miss N. E. A.; Fynney, Mr.; Griffiths, Miss M. G.; Hutten-Dawson, Major A.; Hutten-Dawson, Mrs.; Halls, Capt. C. J.; Hathaway, Mr. A. C.; Henderson Mr. L. B.; Hazeldine, Mr. C. L.; Herdon, Capt. B. T.; Herdon, Mrs. (Senr.) Mitchell, Capt. F. M.; Mitchell, Mrs.; Masson, Mr. J. H.; Nicholls, Mr. W. G.; Olive, Mr. A. H. W.; Ogilvy, Mrs S. and infant; Pickup, Mr. J.; Rigg, Flight-Officer R. C.; Roper, Mr. J. A.; Spong, Mr. A. H.; Stewart-Peter, Flight-Officer, R.H.; Torrsen, Mr. P. T.; Van Somerun, Mr. L. W.; Wright, Mr. T. H; Waters, Miss M. Wright, Mrs. S.

S. S. "DEVANHA."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. S.S. "Devanha," which arrived on Friday, leaving London on 23rd January, and Marseilles on 30th January, for Bombay:—

Ali Akber, Mr. K.; Atter, Mr. S. F.; Baggs, Mrs; Bovce, Miss D. W.; Borwick, Mr. T. E.; Blackwell, Mrs. J. P. and infant; Campbell, Mr. A. Y. G; Cavendish, Mrs. K. E.; Carew, Mrs. J. E.; Crebbin, Mr. H. J.; Cartwright, Mrs.; Carter, Lieut. L.; Desa, Mr. A. T. O.; Dundon, Mr. G. H.; Dixon, Miss L.; Edibam, Dr.; Finney, Mr. A. D.; Fane, Mr. A. C. G; Fuller Mr. L.; Folmer, Mr. J. C.; Graveston, Capt. H. B; Graveston, Mrs. infant and ayah; Graham, Mr. C. E.; Gleeson, Lieut. L. D.; Gribbon, Brevet-Col. W. H.; Gribbon, Mrs. Gribbon, Miss, two children, companion and nurse; Gibson, Miss E.; Grantham, Mr. V. A.; Grantham, Mrs; Gidwani, Mr. C. H.; Hempson, Mr. G. S.; Hingston, Lt.-Col. C. A. F.; Hingston, Mrs. and infant; Hood, Mr. W.; Hood, Mrs.; Hughes, Major J. E.; Hook, Mr. F. J.; Herbert, Capt. H. R.; Herbert, Mrs. and infant; Hawley, Major W. G. B. J.; Hitch, Mr. A. T.; Joscelyne, Mr. A. H.; Joscelyne, Mrs.; Jones, Lt.-Col. C. V.; Johson, Col. F. S.; Johnson, Mrs.; Lamond, Mrs. W.; Lewis, Mr. W. F.; Lion, Mr. E. P.; Lion Mrs.; Martin, Col. G. D.; Martin, Mrs.; Meaden, Mr.; Mathews, Mr. H. I.; McNamara, Mr. F.; Marsden, Mr. L. R. M. N.; Macleod, Mr. J. K.; Martin Mr. G. V.; Martin, Mrs.; Nightingale, Major-Gen. W. M. R. W., C.B., C.M.G; C.I.E., D.S.O.; Nokes, Capt. G. B.; Nicholson, Mr. J. G.; Plummer, Mr. E. J.; Palkhivala, Mr. K.B.; Preedy, Major F., D.S.O.; M.C., R.E; Petrie, Mrs A. and infant; Pearson, Mr J. B.; Rice, Mr. A. G.; Somerville, Col. W. B.; Somerville, Mrs.; Sweeting, Dr.; Sen, Mr. R. C.; Srinivasam, Mr. K. K.; Taylor, Mr. J. T.; Taylor, Mrs.; Urmson, Capt. D. G. S; Van der Wyck, Mr. H.; Whyte, Mr. G. H.; Whaddia, Mr. N.; Watson, Mr. R. H.; Watson, Mrs.; Watson, Miss; Watson, Mr. E. L.; Zaiwalla, Mr. E. B.

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on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 668.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 723.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 708.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 100 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES—
London New York Dol. 4.77 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.20.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 31/32.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 16.

Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T Feb. 31/32.
Bank's buying T T Feb. 1/32.
Bank's selling T T March 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 13/16.
Bank's buying T T April 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 3/4.
Bank's buying T T May 13/16.
Bank's selling T T June 11/16.
Bank's buying T T June 25/32.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	670
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213
Japan	109 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

London, Feb. 14.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16
Closing Tone of Sisver :—Steady. India Small buyers.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days Market Loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent since 5/7.
Council Bills—Extra allotments:—

14th Exchange in Paris	82.20
14th Exchange in Warsaw	24.85
14th Exchange in Prague	161.25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 14.

Stockholm	1773
Christiania	3530
Amsterdam	1187
Switzerland	2479
Belgium	9513

New York, Feb. 14

Demand Bills	47,7900

London, Feb. 14.

Exchange on London in Germany 20,042,600
Exchange on London in Italy—Mutilated

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13 1/2

STOCKS.

London, Feb. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 93 3/4.
War Loans 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 101 1/2
Conversion Loan £ 79 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 102
Indian Loan 7 per cent 107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 59.

BULLION

Bombay Feb. 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13/15/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/15.
Bar gold ready. Rs. 22/1/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/9.

London. Feb. 14.

Bar gold ready d. 86/8.
Silver ready d. 32/4.
Silver forward d. 32/3.
TONE OF SILVER:—Firm. India bought for shipment. Market has a steady undertone. We think rise will be maintained.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Feb. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET :—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay Feb. 16.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 6 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent.
Three months 6 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent.
Six months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 14.

Hongkong Bank	£ 149
Chartered Bank	£ 22 1/4
National Bank	£ 47
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	6 1/2
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	12/-

Bombay Feb. 16.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1402/8, India Bank 78/8, Central 25/4, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 440, Alliance 85, Apollo 17/8, Bombay Cotton 515, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Century 540, Central India 542/8, Colaba Land 163/12, Coorla 155, Crescent 257/8, Currim 425, Dwan 710, E. D. Sassoon 1/12, Fazulbhoy 1070, Finlay 850, Globe 51/4, Gokak 110, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Jamshed Manufacturing 130, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Laxmi Cotton 4760, Madhowji 397/8, Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8 New Great 436, New City 302/8, Pabhani 390, Pearls 602/8, Phoenix 582/8, Simplex 235, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 220, Vishnu Cotton 1760.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 502/8, Alcock 220, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N. I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/6, B. Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 9/4, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insurance 14/12, Shivrajpur 55/4, Tata Iron Ord.. 24/8, Tata Iron Defd. 61/4, Tata Hydro 967/8, Scindia Steam 7/8.

RUBBER

London, Feb. 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot M/A Sellers 16 3/4.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 1/2.
Tone:—Quieter after firm—Dearer

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 14.

Karachi Barley M/A Sellers 46/-

GOLD

Bombay, February 16.

Ready :—22-2-0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Fagan 22-1-0 22-1-6
Chaitra 22-1-0 22 1-3
Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—4—6
Chaitra 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 16.

Ready :—73-12-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Maha 73-8-0 73-12-
Fagan 73-7-0 73-10-0
Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—3—0
Chaitra 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

After the recent advance Reuter reported yesterday 20 to 23 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on week-end realising. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points down. The consumption of the United States America mills for the month of January was 590,000 bales against 577,000 bales in 1924 and 610,000 bales in the year 1923.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 14th instant as under :—

"Week-end realising. Forecast of showers in Texas."

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 462 i.e. Rs. 2 1/4 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broacr April Mal. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 461 1/2. Around this level Shroffs and Jobbers were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 463 1/2 and the market closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 463 3/4 and going up to Rs. 464 closed steady at Rs. 463 1/2 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses. Bazar operators were moderate sellers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 459 and steadily advanced to Rs. 461 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 461. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 397 and Rs. 399 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the demand was limited. About 3000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	463 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March ..	396 1/2
„ „ May ..	398
Fine Oomra .. March ..	460 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	484	474	464
M. G. Khandesh	472	465	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	463
Fully Good Bengal March ..	396
„ „ May ..	398
Fine Oomra .. March ..	460

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

New York Market, 14th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.48	Mar.	24.28	—20
24.83	May	24.60	—23
25.07	July.	24.85	—22
24.95	Oct.	24.73	—22

New York Spot on 13th Feb. 24.75+15; New Orleans 24.65;
New York Spot on 14th Feb. 24.55—.20; New Orleans 24.45—.20
Telegraphic Market advices:—Some week-end realising.
May highest 24.81 (at the opening.) lowest 24.60 (11-43 a.m.), range .21 points.
January consumption U S A Mills 590,000

	1925	1924	1923	1922
January Consumption	590,000	577,000	610,000	526,000

Liverpool Market, 14th F bruary.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.43	Mar.	13.36—07	13,38—05	13.31	—12
13.47	May	13.40—07		13.36	—11
13.49	July.			13.38	—11
13.34	Oct.			13,24	—10
	Egyptian				
32.35	May			31.90	—45
30.45	July			30.05	—40

Quiet featureless Market.
Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under.—
"Deposition to secure profits. Advise buying in case of reaction."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid American Spot Universal Standard 13.69 Quiet.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 35.30

Liverpool, Feb. 14

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

CLOSING PRICES.

February	13.29	—.12
March	13.31	—.12
April	13.31	—.11
May	13.36	—.11
June	13.34	—.11
July	13.38	—.11
August	13.33	—.10
September		13.38
October	13.24	—.10
November	13.19	—.10
December	13.16	—.09
January	13.14	—.09
February	13.11	—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

February	33.70	—.45
March	33.20	—.45
April	32.70	—.45
May	31.90	—.45
June	31.15	—.25
July	30.05	—.40
August	29.00	—.40
September	28.10	—.30
October	26.95	—.40
November	23.60	—.30
December	22.00	—.30
January	22.60	—.30

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Scinde Good	10.65
Scinde Fully Good	11.05
Scinde Fine	11.45
Bengal Good	10.75
Bengal Fully God	11.15
Bengal Fine	11.55
Oomra Good	11.30
Oomra Fully Good	11.70
Oomra Fine	12.10
Broach Good	11.20
Broacr Fully Good	11.60
Broach Fine	12.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Feb. 14.

Total in Sight 12,149,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply 351,000 Bales
East Indian 178,000 Bales.
American 4,584,000 Bales.
Others 164,000 Bales
Total Sales 51,000 Bales
East Indian Sales 400 Bales
East Indian Stock 12,000 Bales
East Indian Forward 2,000 Bales
East Indian Imports 2,000 Bales
American Afloat 210,000 Bales
East Indian Afloat 18,000 Bales
Total Afloat 292,000 Bales
Taking of the world's spinners of American cotton 260,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MAKRETS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 14

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 14,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York:—

March	24.28	—.20
May	24.60	—.23
July	24.85	—.22
October	24.73	—.22
Spot Cotton at New York	24.55	—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.45	—.20
Futures at New Orleans:—		
March	24.28	—.22
May	24.60	—.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22 1/4	
Demand Bills	47,7000	
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	68 3/8	

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
„ Fine M.G. ..	410/15	..
„ F.G.M.G.	395/90	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. ..	410/15	..
„ F.G.M.G.	385/90	..
Punjab Americans M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	450/55	470/73 ..
Nagpur	450/55	470/73 ..
Yeotmal .. M.G.	440	460 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	450	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	440	450/55 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	435/45	455/60 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „ „	435/45	450/60 ..
Mukapur „ „	415/30	440/45 ..
Khandesh „ „	420/25	440 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. March
Broach Fine M.G.	..	485/95 485
„ Fully Good „	..	.. 473
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	415/20	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns „	475/95	.. ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia	545	.. ..

WHEAT

Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,290,000
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers 69/6
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. F/M Sellers 70/6
Tone:—Argentine firmer, more inquiry.
Australian F/M Sellers 69/6
Tone:—Indians Steady buyers at value.
Choice White Karachi F/M paid 63/-
Soft Red Karachi F/M value 62/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 16.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce :—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	60 0 0	12 7 0
Poppyseed White ..	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 9 0
Mowrasseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 9 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	5 6 0
Jira	13 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 7 3	
Linseed, May	14 1 6	

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 16.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	442-8	440	
Bombay Cotton	515	515	
Bombay Dyeing	1175-71-4	1170	
Century	550-45	540	
Nagpur	551-4-52-8-50	45-543-12	
Colaba	165-63-12	162-8	
Crescent	253-12	255-4	
Indore	398-12-97-8	397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	440-45-38-12	40-436-4	
Pearl	610-15-5	601-4	
Phoenix	575	585	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	241-4-45-38-8	40-235	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	645	645	
Pabni	375	375	
Fazal	1080-90-85	80-1070	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	200	220	
Globe	51-4	51 4	
Mysore	127	125	
Madhavji	401-4-2 8-397-8	396 4	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	110	110	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	982-8-70	970	
Bombay Burma Old	330	332-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4	102-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	70	80	
Bundi Cement	9-4	9-4	
Central E. Mining	33 4	33-8	
Indian Cement	40	55	
Tata Steel Ordy.	25-26-4	25	
Tata Steel Defd.	71-4-75-60-63-12	66-61 14	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 14.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta :—
J/F Nominal 20/6
J/J Sellers 16/6 1/2
J/S Sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C and F Bombay :—
J/S Sellers 16 8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi :—
J/S Sellers 16 9 1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Ready Prices are unaltered with fair Purchase Enquires. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4500 bags showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day with very narrow fluctuations. Prices for June/July shipment for New Crop Java Sugar record a drop of 1d. and Feb/March shipment Prices for B.R.B. Beet Sugar also register a drop of 2d. per cwt. in Saturday's closing levels. Mauritius Forward Prices for Feb/March shipment records a rise of 1d. per cwt. the Market on the whole presenting a steady tone.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—
Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar :—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/August/Sept Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar :—
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar :—
Shipment December Sh. 18/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed La Plata F/M Sellers 22 5/8
Opened firm dearer closed lower.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M £ 10 3/8 quoted slow.
Castorseed Bombay F/M Sellers 23 3/4
Rapeseed Toria F M Sellers 19 5/8
Rapeseed Toria Buyers 19 1/4
Tone:—Firm and Dearer.
London 12th Belgian 93.83
London 12th Athens 295.50
London 12th Cuban Sugar 14/-

London. Feb. 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags F/M Sellers £ 24 7/8
Raw Linseed O ! Naked Spot Net:—
March/April Sellers 50/-
Linseed afloat 21,000 Tons.

METALS.

London, Feb. 14.

English best Selected Copper	£68 1/2
Standard Copper G M B	£ 65 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4
Tin Block 265 3/4	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16.

	per. lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1 2	0 12 9
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 13 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 10 9
Light House ..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 0
„	No. 42—2	1 7 6
„	No. 20	1 0 6
„	No. 32	1 3 6

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 16.

Apollo Mill ..	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone ..	37	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4750
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1745
Indain Dy. & Blg	227-4	Western India ..	580
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-11-3	Sassoon Silk ..	537-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand ..	6	Standard Mill ..	1550
Koorla Mill ..	155	Hindoostan Mill..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	170	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	220
Khatau Mill ..	127-8	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	31	Bombay Flour ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	135	Union Flour ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill ..	700	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam ..	7
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Chemical	1-1-2
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning ..	650
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	16	„ Uganda ..	50
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	80
Madhaomo Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	5
Manockji Petit..	2650	Tata Oil	15

BRASS.

Bombay, February 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3-4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1-4	60 0 0
Do	1 1-2	60 0 0
Do	1 3-4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 16.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..		67 0 0

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th February, 1925.

Cotton	17821 Bales.
Wheat	21127 Cwts.
Linseed	8713 „
Rapeseed etc.	4197 „
Gingellyseed	6914 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	2879 „
Castorseed	7894 „
Rice	2236 „
Myrabollams	773 „
Cottonseed	21210 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	5738 „
Juwar	258 „
Masur	646 „
Barley	1122 „
Bajri	3031 „
Coal	1886 Tons.

MALABAR HILL TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ugly rumours are going round the town, that stupendous efforts are made to spare the "hidden hand;" and that despite the earnest endeavours of Mr. Kelly, the real culprit is likely to escape! This impression is really baneful to Governmens for let Equity and not Diplomacy, be its guide! More I need not say.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

During the period under review our market has again been very quiet, although a slight improvement has been in evidence in retail sales effected in the Bazaar, particularly in the finer qualities of Dhooties, for which offers are reported for near shipment, but at prices which have not proved sufficiently attractive for business to result.

The main up-country consuming centres still show little or no interest in fresh supplies and, until such time as they do so, no business of any importance is likely.

Grey Shirtings.—This section continues dull with an entire absence of demand either from the local Bazaar or from up-country, whilst prices remain unchanged.

Grey Dhooties.—Have come in for a fair amount of attention, especially in Grey Mull qualities and these have registered an advance of about 6 pies per pair New business is offering for near shipments, but at prices which will need considerable adjustment before any quantity will find its way on to the books.

Whites.—The demand for all classes has been much quieter during the week and the heavier styles have been entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous.—The offtake has improved slightly, although values remain at the previous low level, and dealers find their holdings shewing heavy losses.

Yarn.—Stocks continue small, with no improvement in either demand or values, and in the finer spinnings business is seriously handicapped by the exceptional rise in Egyptian Cotton.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0.

T. Red Yarn 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-13-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-8-0 per piece

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yards Rs. 22-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yards Rs. 23-4 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 40 yards Rs. 11-0 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

...N COTTON YARN.

...ightly better feeling in ...ams with a fair en... ...entres in evidence. ...tisfactory and prices ... little business is ...

...rding to quality ...

...-9-0.
...to 4-10-0.
...-0 to 4-12-0.
...-0 to 4-13-0.
... Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0.
... 22s Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0.

COAL.

The demand for all qualities of steam coal is on the small side, and there is little indication of any improvement in the near future. There has been a certain amount of business doing in Slack, but not up to the average of normal times. Raisings are good and sufficient wagons available to meet requirements.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

9 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report.

Heavy Goods.—We have had a firm market during the week and enquiry has been of a general description. A large business has transpired in Hy. C's, and Country buyers have bought a good quantity of B. Twills for near at hand, and July/December. Towards the close, a moderate trade has been done in Liverpool Twills up to June at advancing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs. 38-4-0, for October at Rs. 38-0-0; D. W. Flour Bags for April/May at Rs. 68-0-0; B. Twills for Ready and February at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 61-8-0, for March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 61-12-0, for April at Rs. 59-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 × 8) 2¼ lbs. for April/June at Rs. 66-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 69-0-0, for February at Rs. 68-12-0, to Rs. 70-0-0, for March at Rs. 68-12-0 to Rs. 70-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 71-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Gramsacks (2¼ lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 62-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs 62-4-0, for March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for April at Rs. 59-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 58-8-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 68-12-0 to Rs. 70-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 70-0-0, for March at Rs. 68-12-0 to Rs. 69-4-0 for March/April at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 70-0-0, for April at Rs. 69-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 67-0-0 to Rs. 63-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Woolpacks for May/June at Rs. 3-0-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February and March at Rs. 49-8-0; K. Bags for Ready at Rs. 55-0-0; Light C. Bags for April/June at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 54-8-0; Hy. C's (2" green) for February at Rs. 63-0-0 striped basis; Hy. C.'s for February at Rs. 62-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 56-8-0 to Rs. 58-8-0; Liverpool Twills (36") for early February at Rs. 72-0-0 basis, for February at Rs. 71-0-0 basis, for March at Rs. 70-8-0 basis; A Twills for February at Rs. 69-0-0 to Rs. 70-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for April/June at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 61-0-0; D. W. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 70-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for February at Rs. 57-8-0, for March at Rs. 56-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 55-0-0, for April/December at 53-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for February at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 62-4-0, for March at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 59-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 55-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 53-0-0.

Hessians.—Export enquiry continues on a small scale and shippers have taken little interest in the market apart from ready goods. Speculators, however, have shewn some keenness to operate in the forward positions and business has been done with Mills for July/December.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-2-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-0-0, for February/March at 17-2-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-10-0, for July/September at Rs. 16-4-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-7-0 to Rs. 20-9-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for February/March at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 for July/December at Rs. 20-0-0.

40"—12 ozs. for April/June at Rs. 22-0-0 basis.

36"—12 ozs. 40" for April/June at Rs. 22-0-0 basis.

Wheat Bags for Ready at Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 23-12-0, for February at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-0-0, for February/April at Rs. 24-0-0, for March at Rs. 24-0-0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 22-8-0, for February at Rs. 22-10-0.

BRITISH MARKETS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.

Another week has been added to the January slump, and in the absence of any vigorous demand the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have now taken the expected step in the direction of a further curtailment of the output of American yarn. Their action, however, has been surprisingly indecisive. Instead of recommending the immediate curtailment of hours, which was demanded by the more vociferous of suffering spinners, they have decided to take a ballot, the result of which will not be published until February 10. American spinners are asked to state whether they are in favour of reducing the working week from 39 1/4 hours to 35 hours and whether they consent to give the Short-time Organisation Committee full discretion in the future conduct of the short-time movement.

By leaving the trade to decide the Federation have thus left the issue in doubt for another fortnight, and it is claimed on Change that they have thus advertised their knowledge of the fact that this section of the industry is not pulling together quite in the same way as it was last year. It is quite probable that, although yarn quotations have been noticeably weaker, there are many spinners who can still make a profit at present prices. These firms may not be willing to reduce their output, although bankers are reported to be averse to financing the accumulation of yarn stocks. Another factor is the alleged lack of observance of the present short-time programme, and it is said that unemployment returns prove conclusively that the actual working week is longer than 39 1/4 hours. Whatever the truth of these allegations, it is probable that spinners who disregard the Federation's ruling will vote for it, because their advantage is chiefly drawn from the abstinence of their neighbours. Nevertheless, if the present vote is sanctioned by 80 per cent of the industry, some measures of tighter supervision may be introduced, and firms will be asked definitely to close down on Saturday and Monday instead of stopping a proportionate number of spindles.

So far these tenative measures have had no effect upon the price or the sale of yarn. Definite action will be welcomed on all sides, for uncertainty is the greatest handicap to the development of a vigorous trade. It is, however, regrettable that another important section of Lancashire industry is coming to depend more and more on a small output at high prices. Since our last report, yarn quotations have shown further weakness because buyers are persistently holding off the market. Any activity there may be is entirely sectional. For instance, extensive negotiations are reported for the purchase of American counts for export to Russia, and appreciable transactions have already been effected which dispose of the rumour of a Russian boycott of British goods.

With this exception, business is equally scanty in Egyptian counts, for during the past few days the Egyptian cotton market has broken its own records of instability. Under the circumstances it is rather surprising that makers of the finer fabrics are able to discern some recovery in the demand for their products, but when sales are successfully achieved the results are small and the prices registered out of all proportion to replacement costs. The future of Egyptian cotton is now out of all range of prescience. A considerable number of Bolton spinners are known to have abandoned the use of Sakellaridis, and if the extent of this diversion could only be ascertained the Alexandria market might receive a painful surprise.

Amongst the other developments of the week has been a fresh relapse in the price of American cotton, following belatedly on the issue of a bearish ginning report. Prices are now roughly about 1/4d. per pound below the stabilished levels of the past three months, and although the further cheapening o cotton is welcome, the tendency is still rather uncertain and therefore disconcerting to trade.

The cloth market, in face of all these depressing developments, does not merit much attention. The large Far Eastern markets have now been quiet for a whole month, and consequently manufacturers of staples who a month ago were able to look to the future with the complacency that comes with a well-filled order book, are now to all intents and purposes a month worse off. This is not strictly true, because the small markets have once more contributed their share in the way of demand, but they have not done so quite on the same scale as in the months of November and December. It is hardly possible that business with India and China can remain quite so stagnant during February, for in the former market it will soon be necessary to lay down orders for Ramadan while in the latter, another week should see the end of the New Year festivities. Fortunately for Manchester there are some shipping houses wrich succeed in maintaining a fair degree of activity, and during the week some fair purchases of light bleached goods have been effected for Calcutta. The Bombay market situation is also reported more healthy, while it is now clear that monetary stringency in India will now reach the same intensity as was registered last season. Java and Singapore have continued to buy steadily while Egypt is waking up once more. Seasonal trade with Morocco is developing strength, and better sales have been recorded for West Africa and South America. The home trade was prominent last week with a burst of activity which has since died down.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Jan. 26.

Despite a fall of 10s. in some cases, raw jute, as a whole, continues to hold its position. Fluctuations in raw jute prices just now do not much affect the market as there is little buying, even at the lowest figure. Yarns remain firm, and buying has chiefly been in the inferior qualities. As regards jute cloth, much quoting has been done, but hessians are not selling to the extent they recently did. Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, January-February, £42 10s., group, £41; Red SCC. actuals, £40; Daisee 2. £40. 10s.; Lightnings, £40; Tossa 2, £41 10s. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.25 (4s. 2d.); spools, 6.38 (4s. 3d.) sacking chaoins, 6.50 (6½d); hessians chains, 6.75 (6 3/4d.) Chested hessians 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 5; 9oz., 4.50 (4½d); 8oz. 4.13 (4 1/8d.).

COAL.

CARDIFF, Jan. 27.

Indications of material revival in the steam coal trade are still lacking, but orders continue to filter in. For prompt loading positions most leading collieries are sufficiently well positioned to resist buyers bearing efforts. A general indisposition is apparent towards forward operating. Sections of the market, notably second Admiralties and best Monmouthshires, are well booked, but material advance in prices is retarded by Northern U. K. and Continental competition. Chartering inclines to be restricted.

A shade more inquiry proceeds from France and Belgium, although orders are slow in maturing. There is a much better business passing with Italy and the coaling stations, and inquiries are a little more numerous from South America.

Best Admiralty large is fairly well booked for prompt, with quotations unstable at 27s. Seconds are the best spot in the market, with collieries well booked for two weeks, and in cases further ahead. With supplies limited prices are strong at 26s 6d. best second and 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. ordinaries. Dry qualities meet a fair trade, with best qualities holding for 26s. to 26s. 6d. Ordinaries are slightly harder at 24s. At low prices a steady business flows to the Monmouthshire section. Black veins are steady and moderately booked for a week at 24s. 6d., with Western Valleys fully steady at 24s. Eastern Valleys large is irregular, and prices, dependent on position, from 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Best steam small are slightly firmed at 16s. to 16s. 6d. with bunkers unchanged at 14s. 6d. to 15s. Cargo brands are well supported at 13s. to 14s.

Good inland bookings maintain coke prices steady. Export business, however, remains slack. Best foundry holds to 47s. 6d. to 50s., furnace grades 32s. 6d. to 35s.

Patent fuel moves off with moderate regularity at 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. Pitwood is steadier at 25s.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Jan. 28.

Linseed oil is only in poor demand, and prices are too high to attract much business. Scarcity in near positions and the dearness of seed have combined to cause a firm market, oil on spot and for January-April delivery being held for £48. 10s. and upwards. Cotton oils have remained quiet, and are again easier, crude Egyptian offering now at £45 and ordinary refined (soapmakers' grade) at £47 naked ex Hull mill. Soya bean oil is quiet and lower at £43, and palm kernel oil is also easier, and offers at £42. 10s. Very little is doing in ground nut oil, and rape oil is inactive at £49. 10s. for crude.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed has lost some of the recent gains, and is quoted £22. 7s. 6d. for January-February shipment. Crushers, however, are only interested in odd parcels near at hand. Egyptian cottonseed has again declined, black for January loading offering at £12. 17s. 6d. without attracting trade. All-round business in raw material is dull. Oilcakes and meals of all descriptions are in poor request.

IMPORTS.

Feb, 16.

S. S. Clan Macindoe, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd, from Manchester:—2 kegs Grease, 1 case Grease, 3 bales Lubricating Grease, 12 cases Mineral Lubricating Oil, 5,492 plates Hard Spelter, 39 drums Oil, 13 cases Oil, 21 cases Household Soap, 35 cases cotton goods, 18 cases cotton and Art Silk Goods, 522 cases cotton Piece Goods, 408 bales cotton Piece Goods, 165 bales cotton yarn, 618 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales cotton wool, 342 bales cottons, 689 cases cottons, 40 bales Paper, 20 trusses paper, 415 bales old newspaper, 93 casks dye, 300 D/bags Soda Ash, 20 barrels Tallow, 500 bundles Galvd Sheets, 1,000 bundles Hoops.

From Glasgow:—60 bales paper, 84 bales old newspaper, 16 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton yarn, 88 cases cotton Piece goods, 88 bales cotton Piece goods, 132 cases cottons, 25 cases wine, 2,080 cases whisky, 30 drums oil, 50 drums Disinfectant Fluid, 300 drums Sanitary Fluid, 130 D/bags Fire Clay, 314 kegs Paint, 1,500 Fire bricks, 575 stone-ware jars, 843 pipes, 290 pieces Mild Steel.

From Liverpool:—10 drums Lubricating oil, 10 kegs Lubricating Grease, 33 bundles common soap, 1,810 boxes common soap, 440 cases common soap, 10 cases Art Silk and Cotton Goods, 7 cases cottons, 3 bales cottons, 58 bales old newspaper, 80 cases Glycerine, 40 cases Enamelled Plates and Basins, 40 cylinders chlorine, 50 drums Turpentine, 40 drums copper wire, 15 drums silicate of soda, 40 drums sodium Sulphide, 550 drums caustic soda, 1,000 drums Bleaching Powder, 1,000 bundles bottles, 479 bundles steel sheets, 2,714 bundles hoops, 6,359 bundles Galvd sheets, 97 barrels Tallow, 800 casks China clay, 20 barrels Salammoniac.

S. S. Genova, Agents Marittima Italiana from Genoa:—35 cases Art silk and cotton goods, 10 cases silk Tissues, 195 cases Art Silk yarn, 5 cases silk waste yarn, 56 bales silk waste yarn, 150 bales cotton goods, 235 cases cotton goods, 500 cases meat, 195 casks Vermouth, 58 cases wine, 22 cases Buttons, 72 cases Aniline dye, 64 casks aniline dye, 37 casks colour, 300 bags Almonds, 143 barrels Tiles.

From Aden:—210 crates Cement Tiles, 17 bags Gum, 381 packages Gum Incense, 10 bundles Oris Roots, 23 bundles dry fish, 144 bundles Alkali,

S. S. China, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Aden:—638 bars silver, 33 kegs Gold Bars, 3 boxes Specie, 26 boxes Gold coin, 11 packages gold coin, 1 case gold coin, 25 boxes Sovereigns.

S. S. Karapara, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Durban:—1,494 tons coal, 64 packages Pears, 10 cases Jams, 54 bars silver, 38 boxes gold bullion.

From Delagoa Bay:—201 tons coal, 135 bags caju nuts,

From Mozambique:—13 bales cotton, 3,003 bags caju nuts, 15 bags Colombo Roots, 175 bags cowries, 50 bags Brassware.

From Zanzibar:—2,957 bales cloves, 107 bales clove stems, 42 bags Betelnuts, 6 bundles Hides, 4 pieces Ivory, 1 case Ivory.

From Mombasa:—501 bales cotton.

THE WEATHER

Simla, Feb. 16.

The Western disturbances entered the Punjab and intensified into a deep depression which is causing strong winds and dust-storms over North-West India.

There has been local rain of snow in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and North East Baluchistan with a few falls in the North Punjab.

Parachinar and Dras report half an inch each and Rawalpindi, Cherat and Chaman a quarter each.

Forecast.—Decrease in Baluchistan and increase in North Punjab.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 15.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.892 inches.
Temperature of Air	72.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	65.7	„
Dew Point	61.3	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	69%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9	„
Minimum do. do. ..	63.3	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, E, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	120	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	in. ft.
M.	16	3 38	26 5	16	10 9	17 7
		16 49	25 5		22 21	21 0
Tu.	17	4 33	25 8	17	11 22	17 6
		18 18	25 5		.. ..	.. ..
W.	18	5 49	25 3	18	0 17	21 8
		19 57	26 2		12 43	17 5
Th.	19	7 26	25 3	19	1 58	21 2
		21 7	27 3		13 54	17 0
Fri.	20	8 46	25 9	20	3 10	20 2
		21 59	18 4		14 57	16 2
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	22	10 46	27 7	22	4 52	17 9
		23 28	30 0		16 42	15 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 17 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 18 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb 19 (Thu) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 20 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 21 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb 23 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 24 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 25 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 42m.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, February 17, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tarmahomed, Mulla and M.

78-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Husein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhegilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dailas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah, Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and others, Jiwan Ramchanddra and others, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni, The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg. Co, Ltd., Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2337-24—Payne and Co., Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor v Firoz Faredoon Daboo, Vachha and Co.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co., McKenzies Ltd and Co v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.

2426-24—Kanga and Co., Pranlal Tribhowandas v Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

3385-24—Crawford B and Co, Gill and Co v Rambans Lachmandas, Payne and Co.

3708-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakison, Khandwalla and Ch.

3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.

4838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors v Kanji Dharamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Pestonji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v The G I P Rly Co. Little and Co.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth v Navalchand Amulakchand, Amarchand and M.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumpi and ors, Dharamsy D and Co, Kanga and Co.

3862-24—Jhavery and Co, Gopaldas Kanaialal Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.

2416-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmiya v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.

2182-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Chaganlal Mulchand and another, Manchershaw and N.

1428-24—Tyabji D and Co, Jayantilal Harjiwandas v Goculdas Dewji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

2912-24—Vrajlal and Co., Chaganlal Hiralal v Madhavdas Goculdas Kapadia, Mulla and M.

3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co v Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Javerbai, Amin and D.

453-22—Thakoredas and Co. Chhotalal Vassanji Jerajani, Chanda Amirudin Muchhaba, Pandia and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Vassonji Jerajani v Chanda Amirudin Muchhala, Pandia and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

3283-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Magam D, Venkatesaram, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

351-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai v Nagsi Punja and anr, Surajmal and Co.

4865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta v Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.

2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhisanker K and G.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Muljі P P Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

3697-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Keshavji Mulji The Allen Bros Co (India) Ltd and another, Payne and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusrn Marzban, Rajabali Trabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

The Nottingham Cripples' Fund has just received a handsome donation of £1,000 from Sir Harold Bowden, Bart., who recently raised 10,000 Guineas for the Cycle and Motor Trade Benevolent Fund at a banquet at which the Prince of Wales was present. Sir Harold was himself a donor of £1,000 towards that subscription and is known as one of the most generous of our modern philanthropists. It is only a little while ago that he gave £2,500 to provide the playing fields of the Persse School at Cambridge, and a similar sum to the late Sir Napier Burnett's Hospital Fund, while it was he who made the Wembley Imperial Pageant last summer possible by guaranteeing it to the extent of £33,000.

Sir Harold Bowden is this year's President of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Fund.

(Continued from Col. 6.

ton, H Rambhagat and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagova:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Sicilia for Hongkong:—20 cwts mustardseed, S Dossabhoy and Co.

For Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1 bale cotton, S. Hemraj and Co, 291 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 947 bales cotton, N Fatehalli, 600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—82 cwts Cloves, G L Sajan.

For Shanghai:—51 cwts Cloves, G L Sajan.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, N Fatehalli.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb, 16.

Corsinia, Cosolich, Trieste.
Sommeisidjk, DeKup, Hamburg.
Theodoros, Xanthulos, Marmagoa.
Bucinum, Luccas, Taraken.
Shinsei Maru, Akyama, Kobe.
Indus Maru, Mori, Kobe.
Garmula, Pemi, Calcutta.
Britis Viscount, Farrington, Abadan.
Reichenfels, Stephens, Hamburg.
Islanda, Parker, Southampton.
Neuralia, Connor, Southampton.
Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

City of Paris, Brown, Liverpool via Karachi.
Monte Ossero, Raimonds, Trieste.
Jalapa, Neil, Calcutta.
Baccinum, Lucas, Singapore.

LOADING.

Feb. 16.

Steamer Shinsei Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.
Steamer Reichenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer British Viscount for Mahomerah.

S. S. Indus Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain K. Mori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain W. Samuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 6,855 tons, Captain J. Brown, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Monte Ossero:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Monte Ossero, 2,993 tons, Captain A. Raimonds, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Jalapa, 4,386 tons, Captain F. C. Neal will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo..

EMPRESS.

Feb. 16.

S. S. Torontia for Liverpool:—125 cwts Oil Cake Meal, R J Davar, 72 bales wool, A Esmail, 50 bales wool, L Hasam, 2 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros, 2925 cwts Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 13 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2 bales cotton, Weid and Co, 5 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 35 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co, 105 bales Hemp, S Parmanand, 100 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji, 10 bales wool, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 72 cwts Gum Tragacanth, E Virjee and Co.

For New York:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd,

For Candia:—5 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—124 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S. S. Scindia for Marseilles:—400 cwts Kaju Nuts, R Purshottam, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd, 1,650 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S. S. Neidenfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwts Cardamom seed, G Sachidina.

For Rotterdam:—111 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 2,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros, 3,000 cwts Teaseed, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 152 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

For Hamburg:—

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 4TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1925.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance Mile. Time 5-15 p.m.

Flaming Orb 9-10, Plymouth Rock 8-13, Harry Tate 8-6 Greenfinch 8-3 Swithin 7-13, Rackie 7-9, Wasp 7-7, Joe's Luck 77 Whit Week 6-12.

THE COLABA CUP. (Div. I.) Distance Mile. Time 4-45 p.m.

Night Watchman 9-2, Eggesford 9-0 Krishna Kumari 8-13 Miss Evans 8-8 Bunworry 8-3; Starboard 8-2 Crab Apple 8-0; Golden Tor 8-9; Pom Pom 7-13 Sauce 7-12 Carton Pierre 7-9 Mist 7-6 Catchup 7-5 Rakings 7-5.

DIVISION II. Time 5-45 p.m.

Scandalous 9-1 Murmansk 8-12, Rabalto 8-12 Precious Lass 8-11, Ormiston 8-9 Northern Light 8-7 Deluvian 8-3, Hatchford 8-3, Bold Danby 8-2, Discobolus 8-2, My Realm 8 Golden Vision 8, On Leave 7-11 Stormont 7-10 Lucky Lad 7-9, The Minx 7-3.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Distance Furlongs, 41 yards. Time.—3-45 p.m.

Ermite 9-9, Arrowy 9-7, Corisande 9-4, Pencraze 9-0, Dollarina 8-13 Ulster Lad 8-5, Ceremony 83, Motu Proprio 8-1, Golden Gleam 7-12 Flutter Fly 7-12, Old Chris 7-9.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance about Miles. Time 4-15 p.m.

Charles William 9-2, Musk Rat 9-0, Fun of the Fayre 8-12, Lomo 8-8, Bhawani Talwar 8-8 Duckbird 8-5 Expectant 7.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 2-45 p.m.

Footpedal 9-3, La Rocchia 9-0 Wood Harmony 8-6, Dugald Dalgetty 84, Ojira 7-13, Island Lord 7-3, Ulster Lad 7 Old Sport 6 8.

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 6 15 p.m.

Kirikata 9-10 Waterloo 9-7, Hatchet 9-6, Mayah 9-4, Marshal Petain 9-4, Silver Streak 8-10, Gosub 8-8, Forfeit 8-8, Khatif 8 3 Kanel 8-2, Costa Rica 8, Security 7-13 Kandinaw 7-13, White Boy 7-12, Bismark 7-10 Selho 7-6 Wadir Hajaz 7-4.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. Time 3-15 p.m.

Dshan 9-0, Mahir 8-10, Silver Clond 8 7, Jod 8-3, Hamiar 8-3 Zaidan 8-2, Mighty 8-1, All Clear 8-0, Mozan 7-13, Last Call 7-9, Maabar 7-9, Butterfly 7-6.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RAJA IYER WINS SINGLES.

A fairly big gathering at the Hindu Gymkhana witnessed the final of the Men's singles on Monday evening. The result of the struggle did not upset calculations as Raja Iyer ran out winner by two straight sets. The win was not particularly exhilarating, long rallies being few and far between. Neither player used the deadly topspin forehand drive, and the spectators had to be content with a mediocre display of chop strokes exploited ad nauseam. When Gonsalves utilised the topspin backhand drive it invariably had a disconcerting effect on his doughty opponent who confined himself to chop strokes on both sides. Occasionally the standard of the play increased to brilliance and loud applause appreciated the uncanny volleys and half volleys of Raja Iyer and the innocent lobs of Gonsalves which just skipped the net. Although Raja Iyer was the better player he certainly had a great deal of good fortune which prevented his less confident opponent from annexing at least one set.

Iyer opened the match with his service and Gonsalves took the game after deuce had been called twice. Gonsalves lost his service without winning a point. The next two games went to Raja Iyer as the result of Gonsalves' drives falling wide of their mark. This seemed to animate Gonsalves who after forcing the points to deuce on two occasions took the game by magnificent backhand drives down the side line. Although Raja Iyer did his best to check his progress he could not stop Gonsalves from annexing the next two games and taking the lead at 4—3. Raja Iyer has an unfortunate habit of being caught between the base and service lines, a position which tennis celebrities agree in calling a 'cul de sac.' Gonsalves did not fail to take this opportunity and converted it to his interest with his characteristic backhand shots. Raja Iyer bucked up a good deal after this and won the next three games and the set.

Raja Iyer began the second set confidently with his service and by aggressive tactics at the net carried the first three games. The uneasiness of Gonsalves caused many of his returns to find themselves in the net and at this juncture Raja Iyer looked like securing a love set. But Gonsalves unexpectedly rallied when he was behind at 15—40 and won his first game as the result of well placed returns and lobs. Raja Iyer was fortunate in winning the next game. Gonsalves took the sixth game but lost a good chance by losing the next. Gonsalves was playing desperately now and his backhand shots attained such a degree of perfection in accuracy that he easily won the eighth game. The next game which proved to be the last, was carried to deuce, but Gonsalves first drove the ball outside and then followed up by finding the net in an attempt to smash, thus losing the set and match.

At the end of the contest, Mr. Maitra, the Hon. Secretary of the tournament in a few preliminary remarks drew attention to the singular success of the Tournament this year, quoting the entries at 105 as against 76 of the previous year.

Sir Dorab Tata called on by Mr. Mathradas Vasanji, the president of the Hindu Gymkhana made a happy little speech in which emphasized his interest in Hindu athletics mentioning his ancient friendship with Devidas Mehta the popular Hindu cricketer.

The prize winners were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Raja Iyer (winner).
Gonsalves (runner up).

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Rangaswami and Gore (winners).
Gonsalves and Kolhoff (runners up).

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Porttock (winner).
Mrs. H. B. Clayton (runner up).

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lady Tata and Annett (winners).
Mrs. Row and Wagle (runners up).

RACE TIPS

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AND OTHER PLACES.
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AN EXCELLENT CARD
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 190, Hornby Road, Fort.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

"TIMES" DRAW WITH CATHEDRALS.

Only one game out of three was played in the Sphinx Hockey League on Monday. The Royal Artillery were unable to parade a side against the Lusitanians on the Cooperage and the second division game between the M. T. and Portuguese Republicans, was considered a friendly match for want of referees.

The "Times of India" and Cathedral High School were engaged in a hard tussle on the Oval and shared honours with one goal each. It was a clean game throughout and both sides showed considerable understanding. Carey scored for the "Times of India" in the initial period and for the school goal Brendish was responsible. The second period saw the "Times" having the better of exchanges but no further scoring took place.

The teams were:—

"Times":—Hardy; Abreo and K. Edwards. Wonters, Cameron and Lynn; Familin, Bhattachariee, Carey, Carvalho and DeSouza.

C. H. School:—Gattan; Mahar and Sadka; Simon, Hodgkinson and Cornwall; Solomon, Seton-Smith, Brendish, Flight and Spilling.

Referees:—Messrs. Fox and Duff.

BUCHANAN HOCKEY CUP.

RESULT OF DRAWINGS.

The draw for the Buchanan Hockey Cup is as follows:—

FIRST ROUND

A G. I. P. 'B' v B. B. & C. I. Mechanics Institute.
B Lusitanians v "Times of India".
C St. Xavier's College v Customs.
D Bombay Grenadiers v B. B. R. A.
E Parsi Cyclists v Bombay Gymkhana.
F City Police v Bombay Improvement Trust.
G Government Telegraphs v Byculla Y. M. C. A.
Remainder—Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Grant Medical College v Rangers.
B. B. & C. I. Railway v B. B. A. F. I.
Winners of A v Winners of B
Winners of C v Winners of D.
Winners of E v Winners of F.
Winners of G v Eastern Telegraphs.
G. I. P. 'A' v St. Peter's Hostel.
Central Y. M. C. A. v Parsi Athletes.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 14.

The first game of the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament saw the Poona Rifles A.F.I. play their first match. Having drawn a bye, they and the North Stafford-shire Regiment should have met in the second round, but as the latter scratched they came straight into the semi-finals and this evening met the Royal West Kent Regt., who had in the meantime accounted for the Poona Gymkhana and the Middlesex Regt. from Ahmednagar. The West Kents, most people thought would prove an easy prey for last year's winners, but they were not prepared for the very fine fight the Regiment put up. The better passing of the Poona Rifles always gave them the upper hand, but they were inclined to take things too easily and their goal-keeper though he defended his charge very well was inclined to take risks. In one of his rather frequent rushes he lost his goal at the mercy of the Kents' outside right and the only goal scored by them was through Alder taking full advantage of this lapse in the second half of the game. The A. F. I. at this period had two goals to their credit, the first being by McKenzie and the other by O'Brien. The brunt of the defence fell on Massey and Symons who as usual acquitted themselves well, especially he former, who was always on the ball and very reliable. These two fed the forward line so well that it enabled the Rifles to take full advantage of their speedier forwards. Many shots on either wing were muffed but it was in great measure due to the fine play of the Kent's goalie that more goals were not registered against them. At one period of the game the Kents more than held their own and the A. F. I. had to play their best to avert disaster. After several desperate encounters in the West Kents shooting circle McKenzie again beat the goalie with a beautiful long shot thus adding the third goal to the A. F. I. total. At the final whistle the score stood:—

Poona Rifles (A. F. A.) ..... 3 goals.
Royal West Kent Regt. ..... 1 goal.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS' POOR BATTING.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.

The Australians opened their first innings in the Fourth Test Match here today before an immense crowd and made 168 for 5, when stumps had to be drawn for the day owing to rain coming down again, little before the tea interval. Four wickets fell for less than a century before lunch and only steady, though unattractive cricket, helped the home team to push up their lunch score by over 70 for loss of but one more wicket. Bardsley (run out) scored 24, Andrews (not out) 33 and Taylor (not out) 42.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

The Rugby Football International played at Twickenham between England and Ireland resulted in a draw after a great struggle each team scoring six points.—(B. O. W.)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

The Association footbal international at Edinburgh resulted in Scotland three goals Wales one.—(B. O. W.)

HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

In Hockey international at Aberdeen Scotland beat Wales by solitary goal.—(B. O. W.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUCCESS OF ADOPTED SON.

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Hanmant Subbaya ..... Appellant.
Versus
Krishna Manjunath Yaji ..... Respondent.
(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal from an order of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara who reversed the decree of Mr. S. L. Kallyanpurkar, Subordinate Judge of Honavar and remanded the suit for trial on the merits.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are these: Plaintiff sued for possession of suit property with mesne profits His adoptive mother Venkamma gave the property on 'Mulgeni' to the predecessor-in-title of the defendant on 25th April 1903 and adopted one Ramkrishna on 30th April 1903. The said Ramkrishna was born on 14th June 1900 and died during minority on 17th December 1914. Venkamma then adopted the plaintiff (Krishna Yaji) on 26th May, 1915. This suit was brought on 7th February 1922 on the ground that the 'Mulgeni' granted by Venkamma was not binding on the plaintiff, there being no necessity for the alienation. The defendant contended that the cause of action for the suit had accrued when the first adopted son was adopted, that is, on 30th April 1903 and that as the suit was not brought within three years from the date of the death of the first adopted son, it was time-barred. Plaintiff's contention was that, as Venkamma could adopt only to her husband, the second adopted son was in no way the representative of the first adopted son and that his (plaintiff's) cause of action accrued on the date of his adoption in 1915.

The trial court held that as time began to run against the first adopted son from 1903 it could not be stopped by virtue of S. 9 of the Limitation Act. The suit was therefore, dismissed as time-barred. On appeal, the District Judge came to a contrary conclusion. In the course of his judgment he observed "When the first adoptive son died his legal representative would ordinarily have been entitled to pursue the cause of action within three years from the minor's death, but the property reverted to his own mother who could not contest her own alienation. His cause of action, therefore, came to an end; the question of the right of action becoming time-barred does not arise. But by his adoption plaintiff obtained the right to question his adoptive mother's alienations; it was, in virtue of his adoption, an inherent right and no valid ground has been shown for holding that the right has been barred." The suit was accordingly ordered to be tried on the merits.

Against this order, the defendant appealed to the High Court. It was urged on his behalf that the title of the defendant had been perfected by adverse possession for more than 12 years before the date of the (?). Time began to run on 30th April 1903 and in view of S. 9 of the Limitation Act it could not be stopped even by the inability of the adoptive mother to sue. The suit was governed by Art. 144 and as under it time began to run from the date when the defendant's possession became adverse to the plaintiff and as "plaintiff" included any person from or through whom a plaintiff derived his title to sue, time began to run against the plaintiff from the date when Ramakrishna was adopted. It was an error to hold that a fresh cause of action accrued to the second adopted son. In 24 Cal. Weekly Reporter 183, the suit of the second adopted son was disallowed under similar circumstances.

On behalf of the respondent-plaintiff, it was urged that the right to contest his adoptive mother's alienation accrued to the plaintiff on the date of his adoption. Vide 25 Bom L R 829; 19 Bom 809; 41 Mad 75. That right was inherent in the second adoptive son and was not derived from the first adopted son. The facts of the case in 24 W. R. were different. Here the first adopted son died a minor, leaving his mother as heir who could not contest her own alienation. The Calcutta ruling had been arrived at under a misapprehension of the Privy Council ruling in Bhoobanmayi's case.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the order of the District Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the respondent.

INDIAN COAL TRADE.

MUST RECAPTURE OVERSEAS MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation Mr. D. N. Bagchi, Chairman, reviewed the present position of the coal trade and said that they had missed many a golden opportunity in their struggle with antagonistic forces through momentary weakness and self-diffidence born of short-sightedness. Their efforts must be directed towards the recapture of overseas and home markets. The myth of a superior African coal had been too effectively exploded. Two years ago the Federation suggested a countervailing duty and he still maintained that the only course they could adopt to restore the Bengal coal in its lost Indian ports was countervailing duty together with a bounty, if necessary. To those who have still any honest doubts as to the wisdom of such a measure evidence before the Indian Coal Committee had been disillusioning enough. To find a market for Bengal coal, the price had to be reduced; but how could the price be reduced when the cost of production could not be lowered. Railways could not reduce freight, steamer companies were unrelenting and the Port Commissioner had nothing but lip sympathy to offer. Closely connected with the question of high freight was the system of compulsory prepayment of freights on consignment of coal. This was an astonishing handicap on trade. It was actually helping to ruin many collieries which were unable to provide freights in advance for Bombay and such other long distance destinations owing to present unprecedented slump in trade. The Chairman next referred to the important labour legislations that had been before the public in the year under review. It was idle to speculate or dogmatise, he said, whether registration should be compulsory or optional so long there was no trade union activity in the country at all. As regards the proposed legislation to stop direct action in public utility services without a previous notice he welcomed it as an indispensable measure and believed that for the purpose of this legislation the coal industry would be regarded as public utility services.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. POONAWALLA SCORING.

The election for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. A. K. Bawla in the Municipal Corporation took place on Monday at Dongri, where a special pandal was erected for the purpose as usual. There were three candidates in the field. One was Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., and the other two were Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman Poonawalla and Mr. Haji Nur Mahomed Sale Mahomed. There are nearly 12,000 voters in this Ward (Mandvi) and Mr. Poonawalla has secured the support of the Municipal Nationalist Party. While the contest was keen, and it is too early to state definitely as to who will succeed in securing the seat, it appeared that Mr. Poonawalla was the more popular of the candidates and was scoring heavily over his rivals. Mr. Surve had put forward his claim as the champion of the backward classes of Bombay, but it remains to be seen whether he will be returned by them to the Corporation. The probabilities of the election, however, allowed Mr. Poonawalla's friends to give him a vote of garlanding congratulation!

THE HORNIMAN VOTE.

During the course of the polling there was an interesting interlude when Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavatty was introduced to Mr. A. N. Surve, who was personally directing his campaign. The talk revolved on Mr. Nanavatty's reference in the Press to Mr. Surve's voting against the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman to India. Mr. Surve made a lame excuse regarding his attitude, but Mr. Nanavatty replied with vehemence when a large number of people gathered to hear the controversy. There were distinct, and ominous, expressions of opinion that M. L. C.'s were going against public opinion and compromising their own public credit by obeying the nod of Sir Maurice Hayward. The discussion fortunately ended before a larger crowd could assemble. But Mr. Nanavatty was cheered by the listeners and the voting proceeded with significant briskness.

RESULT OF BLOWS AND KICKS.

DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF SPLEEN

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Bapu Damu (16) a Hindu mill-hand who died as a result of blows administered to him by Nariman Cowasji Fitter on Sunday morning.

Sayaba Damu, the deceased's brother said the deceased was working in a flour mill near Shaitan Caowki for the last two and a half months. The deceased complained of bad treatment in the mill and did not wish to go to work. On Sunday morning he went to work but witness was told later on that the deceased was dying.

Sama Bhika, a mill-hand, said on Sunday at 10 a.m. he saw a crowd and went out. The suspected man Nariman Cowasji Fitter was giving blows to the deceased with his fists on the stomach. The deceased fell down and the suspected man again kicked him on the chest. The deceased lay down on the foot path dead.

Medical evidence showed that the spleen of the deceased was ruptured which was three times the normal weight.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of the spleen as a result of blows and kicks administered to him by the suspected person Nariman Cowasji Fitter.

The suspected person was present at the inquest.

PORT TRUST CHEATING CASE.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Ganpat Kalu, a contractor and C. A. Ward were charged with cheating and abetment in respect of Rs. 200. Ganpat Kalu was sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment while C. A. Ward was acquitted.

It would be remembered that both were charged at the instance of the Port Trust authorities Ganpat Kalu was a contractor who supplied 'murram' to the Port Trust. C. A. Ward who was an employee of the Port Trust was alleged to have cheated the Trust in that he took wrong measurements of the 'murram' supplied to the Trust.

Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors appeared for the Port Trust; Mr. M. A. de Cruz, pleader defended C. A. Ward while Mr. Nabibullah appeared for Ganpat Kalu. Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the case for prosecution.

A FALSE CHARGE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Deputy Inspector Rahn put up Sebastian Murris De Souza before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft as a servant.

Mrs. Claridge, a European, who is running a boarding house in Colaba known as "Pat's Residental," deposed that she engaged the accused as a clerk and after working for two days, he handed over the keys of a cupboard to her and left her services. That was on January 17. Subsequently when she opened the cupboard she found 2 wristlets and some silver articles missing. She reported the matter to Inspector Guider of Colaba Police Station.

The police were able to arrest the accused on the 13th inst. In the course of police investigations they found a boot brush with the accused which was identified by the complainant as belonging to her.

Mr. V. P. Saraf, pleader, who appeared for the accused submitted that as the accused did not give him leave to go to Poona he left her services. He was not paid certain wages which he repeatedly demanded. As the accused once demanded the wages from the complainant, in the Police Court she seemed to have got enraged and lodged the present complaint.

In the course of her cross-examination, by Mr. Saraf, Mrs. Claridge characterized his questions as silly. Upon this the Magistrate asked her to apologize, which she did by saying "I apologize."

His Worship in acquitting the accused observed that it seemed to him that the case was a false one.

SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE.

WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS.

On Monday morning about 600 weavers of the Simplex Mill situate at Clerk Road suddenly downed tools demanding continuance of old rates. It appeared the management had made some reduction in rates in respect of certain kind of cloth which the operatives resented and demanded continuance of old rates. The management having refused to accede with the request the weavers struck work. The management posted a notice at the mill gates informing the strikers to resume work failing which they were told that the weaving department would be closed. The strikers after reading the notice quietly went away. The total strength of the mill is 2,000.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

ITALIAN OPERA'S SECOND VISIT.

"UN BALLO IN MASCHERA."

The return visit of the Italian Grand Opera Company has been signalised with a glorious opening. Though the audience last night at the "Excelsior" represented, as it were, a pause after the appreciation of amateurs, it cannot be claimed that they, in any sense, answered to the beauty and splendour of "Un Ballo in Maschera", one of Verdi's most thrilling interpretations of the Opera. In the music rendered last night, there was the touch of dark magic, of passion, of mellifluous pathos; but the audience was limited, and if the artists are disappointed, they must put it to the anaemic advertisement the Company had given to the surprise they had in store.

After the romping festivity of the B. A. Dramatic Company, the display of professionals had about them the advantage of freshness, and if there was anything of hazard, there was also the genius of Betty Lyda to make up for fatigued expectation. As Amelia, she performed a part of rich power which the audience was not slow to appreciate; but the audience was not in numbers enough or in attitude, rightly responsive.

The story is considered by obsolete critics as old-fashioned, but in its presentation it is vivid and satisfying. Richard, Count of Warwick and Governor of Boston falls in love with Amelia, the wife of Reinhart, his secretary and intimate friend. This love is returned, but the wife's conscience troubles her, and she consults Ulrica, a black sorceress, hoping to secure a drug that will cause her to forget Richard. Ulrica sends her to gather a certain herb which will prove enective. Richard, who has also gone to consult the astrologer, overhears, the conversation, and follows Amelia to the magic spot. Amelia's husband, who has come in search of Richard to warn him of a conspiracy to assassinate him, now appears, and Richard makes his escape, after requesting Reinhart to escort the veiled lady to her home without attempting to learn her identity. On the way, however, they are surrounded by the conspirators and Amelia is revealed. Reinhart swears vengeance on his false friend and joins the plotters. At the Masked Ball, Richard is stabbed by Reinhart, but the dying man declares the innocence of Amelia and forgives his murderer. The last scene had about it the chord of convulsive pathos, of tragedy sublimated into high utterance. Next to Betty Lydia, we would give the honours of the day to F. Izal who as the faithful servant and later as the ferociously jealous husband sustained a part of difficulty and distinction; but F. Izal is one of the assets of the Gonsalez Company and his success is no surprise. L. Landi, as the page, was a picturesque character and he deserves rousing appreciation from the most critical audience. In music, the sea-song seemed to be a delightful it was not mere seeming, for it was a dream of delight. When music given in concert, is a ravishing success, it is difficult to divide honours or particularise individuals. But the Company made it plain that they had a reserve of aesthetic power, of musical combination. The show was a brilliant success.

We hope that Bombay will be equal to the call for appreciation which the Gonsalez Company present at their Valedictory visit. Seldom do we get such a brilliant combination

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised that my speech of Saturday last has been seriously misreported in your issue to-day. I did not show the hollowness of the claim of the British to arrogate to themselves the claim for the protection of the Parsis. In fact I did not even touch this topic. I showed the hollowness of the claim of the British to a monopoly of the possession of all the talents for administering countries, railways, steamship companies etc., and denying us Indians opportunities for qualifying ourselves for the higher departments, and said that this Indian grievance touched the Parsis as well as *other* Indians.

I shall thank you to publish this correction in a prominent part of to-morrow's issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.

K. K. SUNTOKE.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In the share market in jutes on an improved market for manufactured article rates opened firm after the week end and a fair turnover resulted at increased prices over the previous weeks quotation. Later some profit taking was noticeable. In coals Singarans showed further advance in value while Ondals fetched a rupee over the last quotations. Rest of the section was practically unaltered. Teas continued to find sellers without attractions of buyers. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance falls to be reported. Burn and Company ordinary however registered a rise of ten and Boorooah Timber six points. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 98/10, 5 per cent bonds 1953 96/13, 5 per cent loans 1945-55 97/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/5, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/10, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/12, Imperial Bank fully paid 1,380.

Railways: Arrakan Light Railway 64, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 113.

Cottons: Agra United 110, Dunbar pref 143.

Jutes:—Albion 494/8, Auckland 308, Belvedere 587, Budge Budge 492, Cheviot 299/8, Clive 46/4, Fort William 430, Hooghly ord 90/8, Howrah 46, Howrah pref 106, Kamarhatty 6/1, Kankinarrah 483/8, Kelvin 860, Lansdowne 363, Lawrence 678/8, National 31/12, Nuddea 51, Presidency 8/12, Reliance 63/12, Union 668/8; Waverley 7/12.

Coals:—Burrakur 30, Equitable 17/4, New Beerbhoom 35/8, Ondal 12/10, Singaran B 5/12, Sowardih 2/10, Standard 60/12, Talcher 6/12, Cement:—C P Cements 1/1, Electric Power and Telephone Companies:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6, Engineering Companies:—Burn and Co ord, 126.

Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation ord 4/14, Burma Finance and Mining 3/8, Paper mills: Titaghur Paper ord 3/4, Borooah Timber 73/8.

Tea Companies:—New Samanbegh 48/6, Orang 11/12, Tumsong pref 92.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirtysecond pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Commonwealth of India Bill", Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Opening of the Wilson College Extension by the Governor, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.

Municipal Standing Committee, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY., Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th February 1925 to 6 a.m. of 16th February 1925.

Smallpox 4 attacks and 1 death. Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 97; total mortality this day last year 116.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, ("The Prince of Wales's Own"), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatishwarananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. C. Hawkhead A.M.I.E.E., Manager, Marconi International Marine Communication Co. will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on "Wireless and Broadcasting", Dr. N. A. F. Moos will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails ex s.s. "Mantua" from London of 5th instant left Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 14th instant.

The N Y K steamer "Morioka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 18th.

S S Ceylon Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 14th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 25th idem

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday 21st February 1925 being a Post Office holiday the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for Homeward English Mail Steamer sailing on that date.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN SUBURB.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING.

Thanks to the keen personal interest of His Excellency the Governor, the organisation of better medical relief for the Bombay City has progressed very favourably. If the projected Scheme of Hospital Accommodation were to bear fruit Bombay will soon have a ratio of 2.2 beds per 1 000 population. Unfortunately this cannot be said of the Suburbs where scantiness of medical relief is keenly felt by the poorer and middle classes. Bandra alone (population 29,000) can show a small Hospital of 12 beds built from the charities of the Bhabha family. A scion of this family, Khan Bahadur H. K. Bhabha, has come forward with another donation of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of a Maternity Ward accommodating about three beds. And at a recent Municipal Board's meeting Mr. H. J. Antia moved that Khan Bahadur Bhabha's offer be accepted on the conditions proposed by him viz. that he should not be saddled with future charges connected with the Ward and that a suitable Tablet should be fixed, commemorating the memory of the person to be named by him hereafter. Messrs. H. R. Michael, Sadanand Tendulkar and Augustus Pereira spoke in high appreciation of the generous donation which was then gratefully accepted by the Board. It was hoped that Khan Bahadur Bhabha would extend his generosity further and endow the proposed Ward with another donation for running it.

The Board also considered a Memorial from Live Stock Merchants protesting against the Terminal Tax and suggesting its reduction. After some discussion over the question the Board rejected the proposal to investigate the matter by the Managing Committee, and thought there was no hardship for live stock dealers resulting from the Tax.

HAJ COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL.

The following gentlemen have been reappointed members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from the 1st January 1925.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Shushtary, Mr. Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, Sardar Saheb Suleman Kassim Haji Mitha, Mr. Mahomedali Zainal Reza, Hakim Mahomed Saeed Ajmeri, Mr. Mahomedali Alla Bux, Mr. Ali Nemazee.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay has been appointed ex-officio President and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Pilgrim Department ex-officio member and Secretary of the Committee.

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The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1925.

THE MINISTER'S JOB.

Lord Lytton has a way of throwing his angular personality into the most reckless angles, and to-day when the Bengal Council meets, the members will find him doing the usual thing with a bristling problem in both hands. He wants to know if the Council is prepared to vote Rs. 1,92,000 for distribution among three nameless Ministers. We are relieved to note that, contrary to expectation, the move will proceed from Government and that Independents are preserving a free hand. By hook or crook, the Bengal bureaucracy want to get hold of three Indian bipeds, to label them Ministers and to keep them in the Secretariat-stable. If so much is done, Lord Lytton will be able to point to the smooth working of the Reforms to the lasting benefit of a contented people; now there is a hiatus in his pretensions of good government as indexed by the popular vote. When the Bengal Ordinance was discussed in the Assembly, that trustworthy spokesman of Indian opinion, we mean Colonel Crawford, assured Government that the people of Bengal were "silently grateful." A great religious teacher, a month ago, received the favour of an Indian Governor, when Lord Lytton irrelevantly endorsed the saying "The truth shall make you free"; and as truth dwells in the inner parts, the view of the European Association—which the Governor echoed—that Bengal, deep down in her bosom, rejoiced over the Ordinance, has to be taken as convincing and undeniable! If Ministers are installed, Lord Lytton too will improve upon Colonel Crawford and assume the esoteric faculty of interpreting the Voice of the Silence; but he must have Ministers, and of course Ministers are always described as popular. We understand the anxiety of Lord Lytton to restore an aspect of normal respectability to the Bengal Government, but the method he is following involves a violation of sound sense and constitutional principles.

The meeting of a few Councillors in Government House portended the growth of underplay in the backstairs, and the problem of vacant ministerships is, apparently, to be further bedevilled by incompetence and intrigue. We realise the convenience and the temptation of the Local Government. They want a declaration of abstract principle about the desirability of Ministers, and with the implicit assurance of a money-vote they would be able to square their loyalist supporters with three Ministerships. The procedure is totally wrong, unconstitutional and corrupt, and Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta is right in submitting amendments to the resolution which stands in the name of Sir Abdur Rahim. The substantive resolution recommends to the Governor-in-Council the appointment of Ministers, and the motion is from a Member of the Governor's Executive Council. The fact renders it obvious that it is the Government who are piloting the opinion of the Council, and seeking to make a rubber-stamp of the Legislature to record their will. The resolution does not represent a voluntary move of any party in the Bengal Council and we hope the members will have self-respect enough to resent the stampeding tactics of the Government. The objection to the procedure rests on the provisions of the Reform Act which contemplates the nomination of Ministers before the discussion of their worth and their salary. A Mosaic commandment says: "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk." Lord Lytton has, apparently, no scruples about twisting the safeguards of constitutional procedure and the purpose of the Act, for the sake of securing three creatures to be known as Ministers. The Statute initially casts upon the Governor the responsibility of appointing his Ministers, and the voice of the Council regarding their eligibility comes later. If coupled with the prior sanction of salaries the Legislature had the right of electing Ministers, the guileless enquiry of the Government would at least be plausible; but the Governor or the head of the Government retains the right of selection, and he is out to secure a blank-cheque. The Bengal Council would be guilty of a dangerous precedent and an outrage of procedure if it confuses the issue of priority and bows to His Excellency for the sake of a superficial obligation. If Bengal had a Speaker of strict propriety and searching intelligence, the resolution would have been ruled out as unconstitutional; but Sir Evan Cotton is so liable to good-natured bewilderment that he is capable of ruling out an item of cabled intelligence about the third-class travelling of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as an unauthenticated allegation! Indeed, when last year allusion was made in the Council to the need of economy in gubernatorial tours, Sir Evan Cotton declared that for the third-class habit of the Labour Premier there was no documented evidence. The resolution must be settled on its utilitarian merits. We trust the Council will have the sense to hesitate before being duped by effusions of goodwill.

Apart from the unconstitutional nature of the resolution and the immediate convenience of their whips in face of Mr. C. R. Das's illness, the Bengal Government ought to consider whether their attitude would help anybody in the way of honest, peaceful administration. For ministerships *qua* ministerships, nobody who has any knowledge of Ministers in Britain can have any unreasonable objection. The last Ministry consisted of the charity-boys of Clive Street and Colonel Crawford's exaggeration of an 'orrible situation will not alter the commonsense attitude on the Bengal imbroglio. Mr. Sen Gupta has given a rough summary of the demands of Nationalists before the discussion of Ministers and the restoration of the Reforms Democracy in Bengal. He asks for:—

1. Immediate release of all political prisoners.
2. Ordinance to remain a dead letter if not withdrawn.
3. Governor to recommend provincial autonomy and revision of Meston Award.
4. Reasonable money for the Transferred Department. Governor not to interfere in the administration of the transferred Department. Legislation regarding local self-government and municipalities be sanctioned.
5. No political prosecution is to be started without the consent of the Ministers.
6. The proposed loan of six crores to be sanctioned.

Are the Government prepared for any concession or do they want a trio of poltroonist "ministers" to accept the humiliation of Bengal and work departmental democracy of a spurious and pernicious type? Public opinion is clear as crystal Between an Ordinance-ridden Executive and a popular Ministry there can be no compromise; and it is for the Bengal Council to demonstrate whether they are prepared to stand by the people or to let the bureaucracy have the profiteering advantage of Mr. C. R. Das's unfortunate illness.

SAPIENT CONSERVATISM.

When Mr. Lloyd George was leading the Coalition, he ignored Parliament and flouted party organisations and had naturally to rely on the popular Press which had helped him to stumble into office. Consequently the Press learnt of the secret plans lurking in the bosoms of Cabinet Ministers more promptly than could ever be elicited through laborious interpellations in the House of Commons: and Fleet Street came to know the truth about some Allied Conference, while Westminster was being doped and duped with equivocal Ministerial orations. But there were risks in this method of surreptitious publicity as was shown by the curious phenomenon of Mr. Churchill denouncing negotiations with Russia as shaking hands with murder when Mr. George was manoeuvring for a treaty with the Bolsheviks. Lord Birkenhead, a statesman grown to political maturity in the Georgian school and known to the poets of the "Morning Post" as simply "Smith", has faithfully copied the technique of his old chief. Though Lord Reading refrained from discussing the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee "because the weighty nature of the problems and of the investigation by the Committee demanded the most careful attention" of his Government, the complexity of the problem has not overwhelmed Lord Birkenhead whose intellectual alacrity has made light of the burden of forming a decision which crushed Lord Reading. While M. L. A.'s are therefore, awaiting the results of the prolonged deliberations of the Reading Government, the lucky representative of the "Christian Science Monitor" has had the privilege of obtaining a glimpse of the future line of governmental action. But the habit of divulging important policies through newspaper-interviews rather than through the accepted constitutional channels is only less objectionable than the character of the decision itself which, however, will cause no surprise or disappointment in the country. No doubt, this new method of disclosing delicate matters is convenient to Lord Birkenhead himself who can secure all the publicity that the Press can give and can then easily escape its consequences by repudiating it when necessary.

Whether the substance of the interview is contradicted or not, it is undeniable that it correctly indicates the outlook and policy of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy of which Lord Birkenhead is a mere mouth-piece. The dilatory and rigidly circumscribed enquiry into the working of the reforms such as was set up could no more produce substantial gains for Indian nationalism than sewing-machines could produce fried-eggs. It was a frank move to baulk the Assembly's demand for a representative and authoritative Conference such as would radically transform the present system. Lord Birkenhead sagely observes that "the policy of the Government of India Act which held the field, did not contemplate any further advance at an early date." Mr. Montagu, the author of the Act, thought otherwise, but in any case, constitutional advance should depend not on what a measure contemplates but on whether the people will the advance or not. And if in Lincoln's words, no nation is good enough to rule another, there is certainly no nation which can arrogate to itself the task of judging another's fitness. As an illustration of the disinterested imparatiality characterising such judgments of a ruling race about the capacity of the nation it dominates, we may take Lord Birkenhead's own thesis that "the nature of the use made" of the present constitution will determine "the direction as well as the extent" of future development. The meaning of this veiled threat is clear. Obstruction prompted by dissatisfaction with the existing system is to be miscontrued as an evidence of the Indian's incapacity to govern himself. Apparently only in bureaucratic coercion and connivance of racial injustices can we secure advance "in the direction" of self-government. But mendicancy never won freedom and if self-rule can only be won on such conditions Indians will prefer their present plight, depressing as it is, to the uncertain chance of concessions won through bureaucratic pleasure. For it is to satisfy that pleasure that Lord Birkenhead invites Indians to welcome an insult as an opportunity and to regard their humiliation as though it were progress.

Notes of the Day.

The New German Cabinet.

Dr. Luther, the German Chancellor, has got together a ministry of all talents and proposes to put in good team work with its help, but the task will be difficult. The German papers are full of detailed descriptions of the scenes in the Reichstag when the new Ministry obtained a vote of confidence. The Social Democrats and the Communists obtained from giving that vote, which was carried by the coalition of the other political parties, of which the German Nationalist party is the largest in number. The speech of Dr. Breitscheid, the leader of the Social Democrats, who stigmatised the new ministry as anti-Labour in ideals and inspiration was powerful and scathing in its criticisms. "There was a Luther, a reformer," he said "once before in this land who wanted to us to have faith in ourselves. Here is a new Luther who asks from us the same." The remark led to an uproar and his further comments that the new ministry was only a preliminiary step to reversion to moharchy caused an ardent German Nationalist member to exclaim "And thank God for it." This burst of sympathy for monarchical rule angered the Communists, who shouted themselves hoarse during the speech of Count Westarp, the German Nationalist leader and the sitting had to be suspended for five minutes. Dr. Luther made an adroit answer, saying he was there to do business, to settle the country's debts and not to dabble in *forms* of Government and the vote of confidence he secured is evidently a personal triumph for him.

Legalised Terror.

The "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party in England, commenting on the Viceroy's speech to the Assembly, writes under the Caption 'Indian Justice':

> "Lord Reading, in opening the Indian Legislature, dwelt with unusual emphasis on the doings of the secret societies, with murder as their programme, which are said to infest Bengal. Open revolt is incomparably less demoralising to a civilised society than such depraved organisations as these. It is the duty of the civil power to repress them, but the method chosen in Bengal seems to us (through the Labour Government approved it) to make an end of justice itself. Anonymous evidence is valid. Witnesses cannot be cross-examined and need not even appear in Court. The ordinance gives to the Indian police an uncontrollable power over any political opponent whom it may mark down for suspicion. There can be only a pretence of trial under these conditions. The excuse is, of course, that witnesses must be protected. A legalised terror is added to a rebel terror, and the administration itself becomes species of secret society. To uphold the law, the law itself is swept away. When an administration can defend itself only by such methods as these, the time has come to search deeper into the causes which have brought about the double degradation of secret crime and secret justice. If British rule can survive only by imitating the Spanish Inquisition, we should prefer to see Home Rule in its place."

The "New Leader", alone among the British weeklies, unequivocally condemns Lord Reading's method of "upholding the law" which it rightly characterises as the end of justice and legalised terror. But it represents the view of only a small section even of the Labour Party.

A Great Sanskritist.

In its latest weekly issue to hand in this country, the "Koelnische Zeitung" has a congratulatory note on Professor Hermann Jacobi, whose work in the field of Indian philological studies is well-known in India. He has visited this country and has been in constant touch with our own Pundits and Indologists and has devoted himself to the task of evoking German interest in Sanskrit and other ancient Indian languages with such success that, now there are more than a dozen Universities in Germany where Sanskrit is being studied. "Geheimrat Doctor phil et lit. Hermann George Jacobi," says the 'Koelnische Zeitung' "celebrated on the 12th January of this year his fiftieth year as a Professor of comparative philology of Indian languages in the University of Bonn. He was born in Cologne on 11th February 1850, and after studying at Bonn was appointed "professor extraordinary" at Munster in 1876. In 1889 Bonn his old University claimed him, and there he has worked for the half-century. He has an astonishing amount of literary work to his credit."

Indian Seamen.

We have received a small volume describing the history and development of the Indian Seamen's Union, compiled by its energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. Muhammed Daud, representative of Labour in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Union was started in 1918 for the purpose of improving the general condition of Indian seamen in obtaining direct employment for them, safeguarding their interests, assisting them in sickness, and giving them legitimate help during unemployment and also in case of accident and shipwreck. The volume traces the history of the struggle of Indian seamen to assert their human rights and its perusal gives a vivid idea of the difficulties and disabilities under which they labour. The Union had, for instance, to agitate for five years before it succeeded in securing the abolition of recruitment through brokers and ghat serangs, a system which had continued uninterrupted for over sixty-five years, and the establishment of a Recruitment Bureau in its place. But its success, even in this respect has been a partial one; for the Recruitment Bureau has still not associated with it an Advisory Committee consisting of an equal number of shipowners and seamen. The volume contains a foreword by Mr. C. R. Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who remark that "the unprecedented success which the Indian Seamen's Union has achieved in the course of the last six years by strenuous activities amidst untold difficulties is promise of a brilliant future." The Union has achieved much. But much more still remains to be achieved, especially the removal of the many grievances due to the non-ratification of some of the recommendations and draft conventions of the Washington Labour Conference.

The Old Order.

The Japanese Embassy in Berlin has issued an emphatic denial of the "story" published by a local paper, the "Lokalanzeiger", regarding a treaty between Russia, Japan and China, containing secret clauses, one of which provides that should either Britain, France or America take military measures against the Peking Government or against Chinese uneutralised territory; Russia will place 200,000 men at the disposal of China, whom Japan will arm. Though the fact of a secret treaty has been officially denied, this will probably not be the last we shall hear about the matter. Japan struck a very good bargain last month by recognising Soviet Russia and signing an agreement whereby in addition to fishery privileges in Sakhalin waters she secured fifty per cent. of the oil concessions of the northern, or Russian, half of the island, which, since the Nikolaievsk massacre, has been in Japanese occupation, together with considerable coal, mining and oil exploration rights. The Peking correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" reported the Soviet officials' statement that compromise on all the disputed issues was rendered possible because for the first time in three years of negotiation Japan showed that she was in earnest in desiring settlement. The decision of the British Government to proceed with the Singapore Naval Base may have hastened the understanding with Russia. Meanwhile, it has been alleged by Russia that the recent visit of Mr. Chamberlain to Paris and Rome was connected with the attempt of Britain, France and Italy to form a Balkan group against herself. On the other hand, we have the British Dominions taking strong exception to the Geneva Protocol which has little chance of being ratified by the Powers whose representatives assembled at Geneva and drafted it. The Disarmament Conference is, again, in all likelihood to be postponed. Altogether, the world seems to be more inclined to revert to the pre-war grouping of Powers based on mutual fear and distrust than to build a new international order based on peace and harmony.

FREE STATE TREASON BILL.

GOOD WEAPON TO CRUSH REPUBLICANS.

GOVT ARMED WITH POWERS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.

The text of the new Treason Bill has been issued. It constitues the most drastic measure introduced by the Free State Government hitherto and is designed not merely to arm Government with powers to inflict death penalty for open rebellion, but also to crush incipient rebellion by imposition of long terms of penal servitude for offences like intimidation, promotion of disaffection towards Government, false assumption of such titles as President, Minister of State, etc., seditious libel, illegal assembly and promotion of secret societies among the police and military.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

BRITAIN NOT DISCUSSING WITH ANY OTHER POWER.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Reuter is informed that the report that the British Government is negotiating with any other Power with regard to the Geneva Protocol is untrue. The British Government cannot define its policy until it knows the minds of the Dominions. Any suggestion of a Committee on Imperial Defence must be transmitted to the Overseas and replies of the Dominions' Governments received in London. Meanwhile, the British Government is not discussing the question with anyone.—Reuter.

JEDDAH NOT FALLEN.

A CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The fact that Jeddah has not fallen is borne out by the fact that Doctor Naji-el-Assilhas received a telegram from Jeddah dated 14th February from Emir Ali dealing with routine matters without referring to the military situation.—Reuter.

BRIDGES OVER THE THAMES.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

Important proposals, some of a drastic nature, regarding the bridges over the Thames are made in a report issued by the Special Bridges Committee of the London County Council. The proposals are to be considered at next Tuesday's meeting of the Council. Their main purpose is to overcome the increasing traffic congestion. The Committee recommend the total reconstruction of the Waterloo Bridge with a width sufficient for six lines of vehicular traffic and provision for a subway beneath the road to accommodate traffic using the bridge. The reconstruction of the Lambeth Bridge and the eventual construction of a road bridge on or near the line of the existing Charing Cross railway are also recommended by the Committee. Another recommendation is that while the Westminster Bridge is quite safe for much more over one hundred years its foundations should be protected. Efforts have been made to save the Waterloo Bridge on account of its architextural excellence and a point may arise whether the same design can be used in the new construction recommended.—(B. O. W.)

CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

EFFORT TO SECURE UNITY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

In replying to addresses from two provinces of the Convocation of Canterbury and York at Buckingham Palace, the King referred approvingly to the effort made by the Church in England to secure unity by administration in the system of popular education and to the efforts which the Church had made in connection with the Empire settlement. He expressed agreement that it was necessary to foster a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation between men of different political opinions and schools of thought in order to deal effectively with the grave problems which still confronted the nation. Referring to the difficulty and the urgency of the housing problem the King voiced the hope the endeavours of Government to encourage building enterprises and the existing building resources of the country would be crowned with success. Continued unemployment combined with the high cost of living were two other matters on which the King expressed his deep concern.—(B. O. W.)

GRAND SHUDDHI SAMMELAN.

MUTTRA, Feb. 13.

The Secretary Shuddi Sabha writes:—The Bhartiya Hindu Shuddhi Sabha congratulates Hindu India on its united support, liberal patronage, and recognition of the *Suddhi* movement so important for Hindu Sangathan and vedic civilization. The Sabha welcomes the devoted pilgrims to the Dayananda Centenary and gladly announces that Sarvdeshik Hindurakhshak Sammelan will be held on 16th instant. Grand Shuddi Sammelan will be held on 19th in the Shatabdi-Pandal Raja Sir Rampalsingh presiding. Raja Jayendra Bahadur Mahovanaresha is the hcairman of reception committee.

FEAR OF AGGRESSION

ATTEMPT TO BIND DOWN GERMANY

HERRIOT-CHAMBERLAIN PLAN

PARIS, Feb. 15.

According to the "Matin", Mr. Austen Chamberlain and M. Herriot are seeking to adjust the present difficulties by means of a pact constituting a compromise between the treaties of alliance and the Geneva Protocol. It is intended that all countries bordering on Germany and finally Germany herself shall adhere to the pact, but at present negotiations are restricted to France and Great Britain. When the pact is finally drawn up the signatories will approach the League of Nations and say "Any act of aggression on the part of Germany at any point on her frontier from the North Sea to the Adriatic will be regarded as an act of aggression against us all." Germany would bind herself to refrain from any act of aggression and the pact would be ratified by the League which would then seek to extend its provisions to the whole of Europe and eventually to the whole world. The Dominions will not be asked to intervene in the earlier discussions, but simply not to raise objections and to examine the solutions of the problem affecting the parts of the world interesting the Dominions.—Reuter.

WRITER'S PERSONAL VIEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

An official statement regarding the article in "Le Matin" says that the article expresses the writer's personal views and in no way accurately represents the attitude of Quai d'Orsay.—Reuter.

PANCH MAHALS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Feb. 13.

A meeting of the District Local Board was held on the February 4th.—Mr. Dalsukhbhai Shah, pleader, presiding. Sixteen members were present. Mr. Waman Mukadam, M.L.C. moved that all the offices of the District and Taluka Local Boards and all the institutions under the District Local Board should be closed every year on 1st August and 19th February in honour of late Lokmanya Tilak and Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to celebrate their anniversaries and on 2nd October as the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi. The resolution was unanimously passed.

BHIL GRIEVANCES.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Thakkar, Mukadam, Shrikant, Sukhdev and Sharma moved in the villages of Jhalod Mahal to make proper inquiries on the Bhil grievances and to take statements of people on harassment to poor villagers by the Government servants and others. The inquiry of the Jhalod Mahal is completed. Inquiries will be made in the Dohad Taluka by the same committee in the month of March and the report will be published soon after.

SCHOOL BOARD.

There is no competition in the Backward Class: Mr. Marutising Thakore and Shrijut Kanjibhai Kanbi are elected unopposed. Shrimati Sarayu Kanta and Mr. Vajeshanker are elected unopposed. Sjt. Girdharbhai Bhika is elected unopposed as a representative of Dohad Municipality. Mr. Mahomadmiya is elected on behalf of Mahomedans there being no other candidate. There is competition between Mr. Rupaji Bhil of Mirakhedi Bhil Ashram and Soma Vira Chamar for Depressed representation. Dr. Taherali and Shrijut Purushottamdas Ranchhod are competitors for Godhra Municipal representation. For 4 general seats Nationalists have put in Shrijut Waman Mukadam, Dr. Maneklal and Shrijut Vadilal Shah.

Out of the elected almost all are Nationalists. It seems the Nationalists will be in overwhelming majority in the Panch Mahals School Board. The election of the School Board will be held on the 2nd March

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma attended the Rangoon Races on Saturday and presented the Governor's Cup to Mr. B. N. Burjorjee, the owner of the winner.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Monday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Norman and Lady Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and Mrs. Khan, Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Senhor Don Alberto and Madame de la Guardia, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muller, Major R. E. Stace, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. M. Houston, Engineer Commander and Mrs. W. W. Collins, Lt.-Col. H. G. Kelly, the Revd. and Mrs. C. D. T. Mason, Major B. Higham, Major and Mrs. C. Hemsley, Dr. J. Cairns, Mr. D. S. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonell Dr. and Mrs. D. Davison, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Dr. N. H. Fairley, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. J. Harrison, Mr. H. F. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hunt, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. G. Wittet.

Mr. J. C. Masaryk, attached to the Czecho-Slovakiyan London Embassy and a son of the present President of the Czecho-Slovakiya Republic, accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of a prominent New York Merchant, arrived in Madras on Monday morning from Colombo and was received by the A. D. C. to the Governor. They left for Calcutta the same night and would be touring India for about six weeks.

Rear Admiral Richmond, Naval Commander-in-Chief for the East Indies, who had been on a visit to Delhi, arrived in Madras on Monday morning.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

FARCE OF STANDING COMMITTEES

GOVERNMENT'S OBDURACY.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day all the supplementary demands for grants were passed without reduction.

Sir Charles Innes, pressed to announce Government's intentions regarding the Empire Exhibition, said it was unlikely that Government would take part in it officially and he saw no change of making a demand for grant in respect of the Exhibition this year.—A. P.

Quite a heavy list of business appeared on the Order Paper of the Assembly to-day. The first twenty-three motions are demands for supplementary grants under various heads totalling about one and a half crores of rupees. The legislative business put down includes a motion for the introduction of a bill amending the Prisons Act with a view to giving effect to certain recommendations of the jail Committee for reducing the rigours of Jail life and the introduction of a bill to amend the Cantonments Act to remove minor defects discovered and the circulation of the Contempt of Courts Bill. A large number of questions were answered.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Bhore, replying to Mr. Ghose, said that the Government of the United Provinces had asked for an advance of Rs. 48,69,000 for the restoration of canal works, roads, and bridges destroyed by the floods of last year.

Sir, B. N. Mitra, replying to Mr. Shumukam Chetty, read a long answer explaining the circustances under which the advice of the Chief Controller of Stores was sought by the Chief Engineer, Sukhur Barrage, and advice tendered by the Chief Controller.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Several supplementary questions were put before the house proceeded to discuss the supplementary demands for grants.

On the suggestion of Sir Campbell Rhodes the President said that while the present form was quite in order he agreed that it would assist the House if the members informed the Government Member as to which point they wished to raise.

Dr. Gour represented that Sir Campbell's point was that a motion should be specific for the benefit of all the members.

The House then proceeded to discuss the supplementary grants. All those demands were passed without reduction.

A small discussion however took place on the demand under Opium. A general discussion on the opium policy was postponed till the Budget discussion. The Finance Member assured the House that the Government had taken up the commercialisation of the accounts of the Opium Department.

A discussion took place on another motion of Mr. Rao's when he pressed the Government to state whether it was contemplating participation in the Empire Exhibition. He hoped India would be saved the burden this year.

Sir Charles Innes said that he could not add to his previous statement on the subject. He hoped to make a fuller statement when the Budget demands came on. He was of opinion that it was not likely that the Government of India would take part officially and that there was no chance so far as he could see of making any demands in this year's budget.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Home Member next moved the House to agree to the election of the Standing Committees to be attached to the various departments.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao criticised the manner in which the Government had utilised these Committees. He did not see why any department except perhaps the Home Department should keep anything confidential. They knew nothing about the proceedings of these Committees.

The Home Member said he did not come prepared to hear this question raised on his motion. If Mr. Rao wanted to discuss the terms of the notification appointing these Committees he should make a separate motion on some other occasion. The Home Member said that the notification enjoined that the proceedings of the Committee be kept secret.

GOVERNMENT'S OBDURACY.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that though it was his resolution which the House carried in the last Assembly in the face of Government opposition in recommending the appointment of these Committees, he stood up to-day to oppose the Home Member's motion. His reason was that the Government had not given full effect to his resolution. He had counted without his host. He had learnt that when the Government was opposed to a course no amount of the Assembly's resolutions could make it deviate from it. He recalled the recommendation of the Joint Committee about these bodies which was supported by such witnesses as Lord Meston, late Sir William Meyer and Sir John Hewett. What had Government done? The Committees were not trusted with the discussion of questions of high policy and the Government had not made them a success. The Standing Committees were now only ornamental appendices to the Government. It was not the obduracy of the non-officials that was responsible for the failure of the Reforms, but such acts of the Government.

The motion of the Home Member, when put to the vote, was carried by 40 votes against 38. A number of Independents remained neutral.

PRISONS' ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir Alexander next introduced the Bill to amend the Prisons' Act. This Bill proposes *inter alia* to give effect to the following recommendations of the Jails' Committee which have been accepted by the Government:—

(1) That the maximum period of separate confinement should be reduced from six to three months;

(2) That solitary confinement should be abolished as a jail punishment;

(3) That change of labour as a punishment should be restricted to a stated period; and

(4) That the following additions should be made to the exceptions to the combination of punishments enumerated in Section 17 of the Prisons' Act, 1894 (IX of 1894):—(a) penal diet in combination with standing handcuffs, (b) cross-bar fetters, (c) award in combination for separate offences of punishments which may not be combined in the case of a single offence.

Mr. Burden, Army Secretary, next introduced his Bill to amend the Cantonments' Act with a view to remove certain minor defects which have come to light in the first year's working of the Act as amended last year.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS.

The Home Member moved the circulation of the Contempt of Courts' Bill.

Dr. Gour explained at length his objections to the various provisions of the Bill. He felt that so far as the English law was concerned the power about the contempt of court was an anachronism. He hoped the Government would fully examine the English and the American laws and the civil law before proceeding with the Bill. His own objections were firstly that the Bill would give very wide powers to the High Court in respect of cases of contempt of court in subordinate courts without any right of appeal; secondly, that the definition of contempt of court was far too wide as compared with that accepted by the English judges and by the Calcutta High Court. The definition proposed in the Bill treated as contempt the action of any one who "interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice." In the English law, however, a mere obstruction or interference with the administration of justice was not considered sufficient ground to form contempt and contempt was held to have been committed only when it "seriously prejudiced trial." Then again there were two classes of contempt, criminal contempt and contempt of procedure. Only in cases of criminal contempt was contempt penalised and punished. He hoped, therefore, that the definition of contempt would follow the narrow lines of English law.

The House agreed to the circulation of the Bill and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NATIONALISTS AND BUDGET.

NEW RULES ADOPTED.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly at its meeting this afternoon adopted the new rules relating to the policy of obstruction to be adopted in connection with the Budget. These rules have already been published. The rules state, *inter alia*, that if either group of the Nationalist Party does not desire to resort to a policy of obstruction or of refusing supplies the Nationalist Party shall not make it a Party question and in that event either group will be free to act as it may determine.—A. P.

RS. 100 FORGED NOTES

LARGE NUMBER BEING ISSUED

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Warning has been issued to the public against receiving forged currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination of which there are a number being issued just now. The forgeries which have come to light so far are in the F. C. series O. D. Lahore and D. C. Cawnpore circles. As the forgeries are a very good imitation the public are advised first to test the quality of the paper which is inferior to that of a genuine note. A second test is to dip the note in water for a little while, when it would be noticed the water mark would completely disappear. In the event of a forged note coming to light, the public are advised to give immediate information to police as to the persons from whom they obtained the note. So far the forged notes have been traced only in Cawnpore and Delhi districts, but it is likely that other large cities would also be affected.—A. P.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

A KATHIAWAR PRINCE'S EMBARGO.

RAJKOT, Feb. 16.

The new Thakore Sahib of Sayla has placed an embargo on the export of milch cattle and has put a stop to the slaughter of cows.—A. P.

BAWLA MURDER CASE

INDORE ADJUTANT GENERAL IN COURT

MAGISTRATE REJECTS BAIL APPLICATION.

Adjutant General Anandrao Phanse of the Indore State was extradited by Inspector Smith of Bombay C.I.D. to Bombay on Sunday morning by the Peshawar Mail and was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday afternoon. Although it was an off day for the Chief Presidency Magistrate, he came to the Court especially to hear this case. Except the accused, his legal advisers, the Public Prosecutor and Police Officers in charge of the case no outsider was present in the Court. The Chief Presidency Magistrate was however kind enough to allow the press representatives to be present and take report of the proceedings. At 3 p.m. Deputy Commissioner Canty with Inspector Smith came to the Court which was a signal to the sleuth hounds of the press that the accused would be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In a few minutes the front benches of the Court were filled with legal luminaries on both sides. Sir J. C. Bowen, Public Prosecutor instructed by Deputy Commissioner Canty appeared for the Crown while the accused was represented by Mr. M. R. Jayker, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanga, N. T. Jungalwalla and S. T. Dravid, pleaders. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, helped the prosecution and watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum.

The accused Anandrao Phanse was brought by Sub-Inspector Bhatkal at 3-15 p.m. He is about 35 years old with dark complexion. He had wrapped round his neck a broad muffler which was hanging down his shoulders. He had put on a grey coat, white pyjama and black cap and slippers and took keen interest in the proceedings.

Inspector Smith stepped in the witness box and made an application for a remand of the accused in police custody till the 2nd of March.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

His Worship asked Mr. Jayker if he wished to oppose the application, to which Mr. Jayaker on behalf of the accused submitted the following application for bail.

The accused, above named is a first class Sirdar of the Indore State and Adjutant-General of the Indore Army.

He has been extradited under a requisition issued by this Court.

In the course of the extradition proceedings he has made a statement.

As that statement makes clear, the said accused has absolutely no connection with the alleged murder or any other offence.

Your Worship will therefore be pleased to hold that there are no reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of the offence with which he is charged.

The investigation is likely to occupy considerable time and it will be a great hardship on the accused if he is not released on bail and is kept in custody all the time.

The accused is prepared to offer any substantial bail that may be deemed reasonable and prays that he may be released on bail under Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code

If your Worship is not disposed to allow bail he prays that he may not be remanded into police custody as he has been extradited and is placed in your Worship's custody.

If your Worship holds that under Section 70 of the Bombay City Police Act a remand is necessary in exercise of the discretion vested in your Worship, your Worship will be pleased to remand him into jail custody as this will not hamper or interfere with the course of investigation in any way.

Mr. Jayker said that the accused had come first to Bombay and had made a certain statement to the police pointing out whatever he knew. He did not know what the police case was and he objected to remain in police custody.

His Worship:—Whatever statement the accused had made became part of the police report which could not be placed at this stage. I am personally satisfied that the accused should remain in police custody and I see no reason to change my opinion.

Mr. Jayker:—My submission is that the ends of justice will be met if the accused was allowed to remain in jail custody. He then read Section 70 of the Police Act.

His Worship:—There is discretion left to the Court no doubt but I am afraid I shall be unnecessarily interfering with the police investigations if I were to allow the accused to jail custody. In the jail custody the authorities would have to observe jail regulations, viz:—issue warrants for the production of the accused, etc., which would unnecessarily hamper the police investigations. I am not prepared to disclose the information before me but I think, Mr. Jayker, if you were sitting in my place, you too would have made the same order. I therefore direct that the accused remain in police custody.

Mr. Jayker again drew the attention of the Magistrate that if it was only for the purpose of identification it was not necessary to send the accused to police custody.

His Worship:—In view of the information before me, I am convinced that the accused should be absolutely in police custody.

Mr. Jayker:—My client is a first class Sirdar and he came of his own accord to Bombay and if he is one of the suspects he is prepared to help the police whenever it is necessary.

Mr. Jayker then referred to the question of bail and submitted that no reasonable cause was shown to keep the accused in police custody.

Sir J. C. Bowen then on behalf of the Crown opposed the bail application as well as the application to send the accused to jail custody. He said the accused was involved in a furder case and it was necessary that he should remain in police custody. Besides, sufficient evidence was placed before

(Continued on next page)

TRADE UNION BILL

ATTEMPT TO DIVORCE LABOUR FROM POLITICS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S GENEVA IMPRESSIONS.

2ND DAY'S CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the second day of the Trade Union Congress began at about 9 in the morning on Sunday and dragged on till late in the evening. Early part of the morning was taken up with the meeting of the Executive Committee which went through the arduous work of drafting a number of resolutions for adoption before the open meeting of the Congress. The open proceedings of the Congress began at about 12-30 p.m. with Mr. D. R. Thengdi in the chair. There were a number of delegates representive of the different parts of India and a number of friends and sympathisers of the labour movement present on the platform, prominent among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Percy E. Glading, an English representative of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Messrs. C. F. Andrews, V. J. Patel, L. Sedgewick, Ag. Director, Labour Office, Bombay and Ranchodas Lotwalla. The tremendous task that the Congress had before it could be seen from the fact that there were no less than thirty resolutions, all of which were unanimosity passed by the House. The resolution on the Trade Union Bill called forth for a great deal of criticism on the motives of the Government in taking upon themselves the roie of labour guardian. Mr. Baptista while commenting on some of the clauses of the Bill characterized them as aiming at enchaining the labourers instead of helping them on the path of progress. Other resolutions also evoked interest among the delegates and throughout the proceedings zeal and enthusiasm for the cause was evident on the part of the delegates and the workers.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

After Mr. Patel had moved the resolution on T. U. Bill before the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Joseph Baptista gave some impressions of the Geneva Conference at the request of the President.

Mr. Baptista said that so far as Geneva Conference was concerned it was very difficult for India to derive any benefits. The chief difficulty was that the Indian delegates were considered as a subordinate branch of the British delegation and as such they were relegated to an insignificant position. The other difficulty was that they at the Geneva Conference had a fixed programme and though he was told by brother delegates that the rules were not rigidly enforced still in his case his experience was quite different. They won't give him any opportunity to place their case before the Conference. Another thing that they must bear well in mind was that they must have Indian representatives and none else.

Continuing Mr. Baptista said that he was not quite sure whether the English method of getting at a man's heart through his stomach was a sensible proposition, but looking to the results he would advise the Indian Labour to follow that plan. They must mix with brother delegates at tea parties and entertainments. In that respect the Japanese Government and the Geneva authorities were lavish in giving entertainment allowance to their delegates. He was handicapped in advancing Indian interests through that channel as the Indian Government was niggardly in giving him any allowance so much so that the Indian Government owed him some money he had spent for that purpose. Proceeding Mr. Baptista recommended the plan of Mr. Sircar of Calcutta of putting the Indian Labour case before the International Conference by means of correspondence. He congratulated Mr. Sircar on his persistence and zeal of sending a weekly and monthly dispatch on labour grievances and activities in India.

MRS. NAIDU'S INSPIRING SPEECH.

At the request of the President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed a few words to the delegates. Mrs. Naidu said that she came there to understand for herself the purpose and aim of the Trade Union Congress. She was repeatedly asked to speak on the different resolutions but she refrained from doing so as she was in the ordinary parlance and by the common standards of the world not a practical worker. One fact tha struck her was tha it was a movement that brought them in contact with their less fortunate and poorer classes of countrymen. She knew that the men who lead the labour movement to-day were not labour men, but guardians of labour. All honour and glory to these men of compassion and education who in inspite of their crowded life, could still afford to spare some time for the cause of labour. She looked forward to the day when these gentlemen would attend the Congress as honoured guests to watch the deliberations of the labour men who had come to their own and would be able to look for themselves. Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that she looked upon the T. U. Congress as a great movement of co-ordination between the different parts of the body politic, and a movement that would give a fillip to the movement of Swaraj. Her idea of Swaraj was broad-based not only on the will of the people but upon their welfare. She wished to see in India the home of the worker made the true unit of the T. U. Congress to deal with so that all that made for refinement and culture was not denied to the labouring classes. She wished to see the T. U. C. to set an example of concord between Labour and

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GOVERDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

IS A NEW DEAN NECESSARY?

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A number of important controversial subjects were taken up for discussion, but Mr. Byramji's proposition about the unsatisfactory condition of the new automatic telephones found very few supporters, and he was asked to withdraw his proposition. The same fate was met by Mr. B. T. Desai's motion for the abolition of the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation accepted the scheme put forward by Government for giving additional medical relief to the city by accepting donations from the public, etc. A great deal of dust was raised over the question of the appointments to the Goverdhandas Medical College and the new hospital. But the question was not finally decided, and will be taken up to-day. The Commissioner was of the opinion that if they wanted to succeed they should have a full time Dean at the head of the college.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved:—

"That in view of the numerous public complaints received from time to time by the Corporation and appearing off and on in the public press regarding certain defects in the telephone service which renders it absolutely useless for the purpose for which it is installed and the great inconvenience and annoyance resulting therefrom, the Commissioner be requested to invite the urgent attention of the Bombay Telephone Company to the matter and to enquire of them what steps they propose to take for remedying the defects forthwith and for maintaining the service in the most efficient manner possible."

Mr. Byramji said the public were thinking that there would be better service after the installation of the new automatic telephones. But they had been disappointed, and the difficulties were still there. At first they had the opportunity of telling the telephone girl that the 'phones were out or order, but now they had to break their heads against a stone-wall. He did not think the automatic service was a success.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla opposed.

Sir D. M. Petit sympathised with Mr. Byramji for not being able to speak with telephone girls. (Laughter.) But his experience was that the new automatic telephone was a complete success and there had not been many complaints. He asked the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla agreed with the previous speaker, and thought the system was a great success.

Mr. Byramji withdrew the motion.

POST OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion that the post of the Deputy Commissioner is no longer necessary and therefore it should be abolished."

Mr. Balubhai said there was a great deal of opposition and discussion before the post of Deputy was created, and Sir P. M. Mehta was of the opinion that the post was not necessary. The main ground of opposition was that the post did not help the Commissioner in any way, in spite of the fact that some powers were transferred to the Deputy. But the Deputy was nothing more than a clerk. No doubt the Commissioner was working hard, but that did not mean that he was unable to do his work. There were able clerks who were quite competent to do the work of the Deputy Commissioner, he said.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla opposed as the question had already been discussed many times and decided.

Mr. Haveljwalla opposed the motion.

The Commissioner did not think it was a serious proposition, as Mr. Desai's facts and everything else were wrong. The Deputy Commissioner was not a head clerk; he was in charge of certain departments with sole executive power, and only when necessary he consulted the Commissioner. The Police Commissioner had several deputies now to cope with the extra work, and his own work had not certainly become less. According to the recommendations of Sir M. Visvesvarya they had to have four deputies, who were to be in charge of the routine work of the Corporation's departments. Mr. Balubhai said "Kill the Commissioner with a little more work." But that was not a good business proposition, as at present he was not able to do important work, on account of excessive routine work.

Dr. S. S. Badiwalla said the Commissioner ought to be released from some of the work, as otherwise the finances of the Corporation would be killed.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said they would have to appoint one or two more deputies to cope with the work.

Mr. Balubhai said there had been a great deal of misunderstanding on the subject. The point was that although the Commissioner might appoint ten head clerks, the Commissioner himself was solely responsible to the Corporation for the work.

The motion was thrown out.

EXTENSION OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding letters from the Private Secretary to the Governor on the subject of the hospital extension report, together with the press note and other papers in connection with the subject.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Government be informed that the Corporation approved and accepted the principle enunciated in the Government letters. He said the Corporation had a huge liability for medical relief on their shoulders. They already had a new hospital, and they might require another in the North. The Corporation's liability would be relieved by asking the public to relieve them of some of it as proposed by Government.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconding said they must accept the opportunity, as it was going to relieve them of a great deal of responsibility. Legally the Corporation were liable for medical relief, and by their accepting the report Government would accept the liability to extend medical relief.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Rahimtoola seconded.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya opposed the amendment; he said Government had come to the help of the Corporation at a very opportune moment and they should accept it at once.

The Commissioner did not think it necessary to send the matter to the Medical Relief Committee. The Corporation had a legal liability for medical relief in the city, and Government was attempting to come to their assistance now. The Corporation were not asked to sanction a particular object or any sum; they were merely asked to approve a principle, and to accept the help of Government and the public. They were not spending anything now; it was not too generous on the part of Government to have come forward with the scheme, for there was a large population in the city for which the local and Imperial Governments were responsible. They were merely asked to accept a principle, and to find a small sum in the future. There were many large sums ready to come forward in spite of the depression in trade,—about sixteen lakhs he thought—to their help and he asked them to approve of the principle now.

Mr. J. Baptista thought Government would take the money when it came forward. The Corporation itself was not responsible for more than five lakhs under this head. On a promise of knighthood or Rao Bahadurship Government could get many lakhs, as in the time of Sir George Clarke. But they must consider the question by sending it first to the Committee.

Mr. Nariman was unable to follow the points of the previous speaker. So far as medical relief was concerned, it did not matter from what quarter it came, but they must accept it. They ought to welcome the scheme from whatever quarter it came, as the main object was to give relief to the poor who were now dying on the very steps of hospitals for want of accommodation.

The motion was accepted, and the amendment was withdrawn.

KIOSKS FOR ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved:—

"That the letter from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given, under Section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act, to the Commissioner's proposal to enter into an agreement for a period of three years with the Publicity Society of India, Calcutta, for putting up kiosks for advertisement purposes on Government telegraph posts and on tramway poles in the city, subject to the conditions mentioned in the letter."

Mr. Nariman complained that some of these kiosks were a nuisance, and he did not think they should sacrifice beauty for the sake of a little revenue. He moved that the proposition be not adopted.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded.

The Commissioner said the new policy was to control advertisements and to prevent bills being put up anywhere on the walls and trees. He admitted that he was not able to control them yet fully, and he would not be able to do so until 1926. He hoped to get a revenue of about Rs. 3 lakhs per year out of this control. He promised that the beauty spots in the city would not be sacrificed for the sake of revenue, as he had power to remove any advertisement he liked.

Sir D. M. Petit did not like the kiosks, and he did not approve of them at all.

The motion was agreed to.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Corpration then considered the Medical Relief Committee's report, about the appointment of the Dean for Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College. The report stated that a whole time Dean should be appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per month for a period of three years, on the understanding that he would not carry on private practice, "but that he may be a part-time Professor with attached allowance in addition to his salary and that he may be allotted some beds in the King Edward Memorial Hospital as well. The Committee also selected the names of some eminent medical gentlemen and requested the Sub-Committee to ascertain whether they would accept the post of the Dean and if so on what terms. As however there was some difference of opinion as regards this question among the members of the Committee and in view of the letter from the Secretary, Bombay Medical Union, to the effect that there is no necessity of appointing a whole-time Dean, the question was reconsidered, in consultation with the Commissioner, and the Committee came to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to appoint a whole-time Dean who should be responsible for all the work connected with the College. They therefore recommend that a post of whole-time Dean be created for a period of three years on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem and that the Commissioner be requested to invite applications by public advertisement for the post."

Dr. J. V. Vora moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. D. A. Demonte seconded.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said the only strong argument in support of the proposition was that they wanted somebody who would be responsible to the Corporation. No decent hospital on earth could be run with the help of a paid staff, for no hospital could afford to pay the specialists the salary they demanded. The College would be affiliated to the University and it would be under their direction. He asked the Corporation to keep the posts of administrator and Dean separate. He moved an amendment that the two posts should be kept separate, that the appointment be made by advertisement, that the salary should be left to the Establishment Committee, and that it should not be more than Rs. 1,000 for the Superintendent and Rs. 500 for the Dean.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye seconded.

The Commissioner was firmly convinced that the Corporation would be well advised in having a full-time responsible man at the head in the beginning, if they wanted to make a success of the College and the hospital. They would not be able to run a hospital successfully without a responsible head of the institution. If they did not have a full-time officer a crash would come, and an I. M. S. officer would have to be called in to reorganise. There was no hospital Committee yet and it would take some years to have that. He asked them to select the proper man and put him in charge of the hospital and trust him.

Mr. J. B. Petit was of the opinion that they should have a capable and strong man at the head able to carry out the wishes of the Committee. He thought they could easily get a man of the international repute of Dr. Row at the paltry remuneration offered, or even without any remuneration, if the post were offered to him.

At this stage the discussion was adjourned till to-day (5-10 p.m.).

TRADE UNION BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Capital that would make for the welfare not only of political India but of human India.

Mr. C. F. Andrews also addressed a few words of advice to the delegates and assured the Trade Union Congress that he would give more of his time in the years to come to the cause of labour in India.

TRADE UNION BILL.

Priority being given to the resolution on the Trade Union Bill, Mr V. J. Patel in moving the resolution said that his own opinion was that unless it was modified in radical principles the Bill when passed into Act would do more harm than good to the Trade Union movement. He had gone through the various opinions expressed upon it by both the capitalists as well as by men who have labour tendencies. He was struck by the fact that all the Associations of capitalists insisted upon the registration of Trade Unions shall be compulsory. No doubt, Government had not accepted the capitalist view in so many words, but the Bill as it stood made it optional for Trade Unions to register. But when they looked at it a little carefully they would find that the action amounted to a virtual compulsion. Certain exceptions were provided for in the Bill in so far as the registered Trade Unions were considered such as immunity from civil and criminal liability. Some Trade Unions who get registered would thus get immunity while others that did not do that would be proceeded against criminally and civilly. The English law on the subject was quite different, in that the immunity was extended to registered as well as unregistered trade unions.

Continuing Mr. Patel said that when the Bill was circulated it did not occur to any single organisation even to Mr. N. M. Joshi to take exception to that cause, which was a fatal blow to Trade Unionism in the land. Once a Union got registered certain consequences followed. The Union would not be allowed to take part in politics, would not be allowed to run candidates for municipal, local board bodies and even to Legislative Councils and the Assembly. This was an attempt to divorce Labour from politics which was fatal both to the Labour movement and to the nation. A good government ought to see that labour was working in the right direction, to see that proper labour representatives were returned to legislative bodies to put forth labour grievances and to see that labour interests were safeguarded. That clause was being a serious new in labour legislation. He had strong views on the point and considered it absolutely necessary that for some time labour movement must be in the hands of the so-called non-working men. One of the clauses of the Bill made it compulsory on the Trade Unions that the majority of the executive body must be labour men. He insisted that for some time outsiders politicians and public men must be included in the Trade Unions for giving guidance and advice. If Trade Unionism was an absolute necessity, it must have a national and natural development and not an artificial one. He therefore trusted that members of the select committee would bring the provisions of the Bill as near as the English Act.

The resolution ran as follows:—

VIEWS OF THE CONGRESS.

21. That this Congress authorises the General Secretary to forward the following views to the Government of India on the Trade Union Bill:—

(1) There should be no restriction on the power of the Trade Unions for incurring necessary expenditure.

(2) If the objects on which expenditure should be incurred are to be specified, provision should be made enabling the Trade Unions to incur expenditure for assisting other trade unions and organisations for the promotion of the Trade Union movement for contributing towards all movements for the educational, social, economic and political progress of the working classes.

(3) That the immunity proposed in section 16 of the Bill should be extended to all and not to the members of registered Trade Unions only, as is provided for in Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Property Protection Act of 1875 (English.)

(4) That immunity should also be provided for from the Civil liability under the law of conspiracy, as is provided for in Section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(5) That the immunity proposed to be given in section 17 (1) of the Bill should not be restricted to the registered Trade Unions but should be extended to all as provided for in section 3 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(6) That the immunity proposed in section 17 (2) of the Bill should not be restricted to registered Trade Unions but to all Trade Unions and should be without any qualification as provided for in section 4 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906. (English).

(7). That in case of refusal or cancellation of registration by the Registrar of Trade Unions an appeal should be permitted against his action not to the Local Government as laid down in the Bill but to the highest judicial authority in the place as is provided for in the English Trade Union Act.

22 That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of introducing a minimum living wages in all industries, commerce and public service even where the system of piece-work prevails.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., in seconding the resolution said it was unfortunate that when the Bill was circulated to them they failed to notice some of the defects pointed out by Mr. Patel. He was not a lawyer and as such unable to say whether the consequences of the immunity clause were fraught with so many dangers. But Mr. Patel being a lawyer, the speaker had no hesitation to accept Mr. Patel's opinion. Immunity from criminal and civil law was an important thing from the point of view of the working men. Strikes were the commonest resorts of working men to get some of their grievances redressed. Under the provisions of the Bill if a working man asked another comrade to strike work without sufficient notice he came under both the civil and the criminal law. That was a thing that ought to be remedied. The English law gave immunity both to the members of the registered and unregistered unions as well as to outsiders. His demand was that the Indian Act must be in line with the English Act on the subject.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the representatives of the different Railwaymen's Unions held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay on Monday the 16th February 1925 the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation has been formally brought into existence, having its headquarters for the present to be located at No. 72, Canning Street, Calcutta. After the constitution of the Federation was adopted, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year. President Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, E.L. Iyer and Dr. Biswa Nath Mookerji, Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Kalappa and General Secretary: Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar.

The meeting passed several resolutions after lively discussion over various important matters relating to manifold grievances and conditions of railway workers in India and decided to publish at an early date a monthly Journal "All-India Railway Bulletin" as an official organ of the Federation under the editorship of Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar. It is understood that certain unions of Railwaymen have at this meeting affiliated themselves to the Federation and this central organisation of Railwaymen in India have recommended to the Government of India Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. to be nominated as Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva and Messrs. D. R. Thengdi, M. Daud and D. Chaman Lal as advisers.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

His Worship to remand the accused in police custody.

Mr. Jayker then submitted that the accused be kept in the magisterial lock-up.

His Worship said it would involve an enormous waste of time as every time the police wanted the accused for investigations they would have to make applications, and then prepare warrants, etc. on the line of the jail regulations etc.

Mr. Jayker:—Your Worship has to look to the balance of convenience on both sides.

His Worship:—There is no question of balance of convenience between the Crown and the accused in this case. As a matter of fact he will get more comfort in police custody than in the magisterial lock-up or in the jail.

BAIL REFUSED.

His Worship then passed an order reiterating the facts of the case and said on the application of Inspector Smith after examining him when he was satisfied he requested the Agent to the Governor General in Central India to move the Indore State to extradite the accused. The prisoner was brought to Bombay and on the evidence placed before him he ordered the accused to police custody. The accused had been charged with offences which were punishable with death or transportation for life and on the materials placed before him he had reasonable grounds to believe that the accused was guilty of the offence and therefore he refused the application for bail. He then on the same grounds refused the application to send the accused to jail custody.

Mr. Jayker then requested the Court to order the police to allow accused's legal advisers to see him in police custody in presence of the police officers.

Sir J. C. Bowen oppsed the application and said it was most undesirable to allow the prisoner to see the lawyers.

His Worship said he would direct the police authorities to allow the accused to consult his lawyers some time before the magisterial enquiry commenced.

The accused was then remanded to police custody till the 2nd proximo.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A GOVT. DEFEAT.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Council of State at its meeting to-day considered one non-official resolution and disallowed the introduction of a private bill.

At question time, Mr. Ginar, replying to Khan Bahadur Haroon Joffer, stated that Government had seen the reports that letters written by the Ministers of the Bengal Council showed the existence of corruption and jobbery in connection with business of that Council. The matter was now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Ley, in answer to the same member, said that Government had received from an Indian controlled company proposals for following the lead of the Dominions in connection with installation of radio telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom by means of the beam system. Government had communicated their readiness to to grant a license to the company, provided it entered into an agreement with the Government. The Company had now accepted this condition and it was hoped agreement would be signed without further delay. There was another question in the name of Mr. Haroon Jaffer relating to the participation of India at the next Wembley Exhibition but Mr. Jaffer did not ask it. He informed the Associated Press that he had got an intimation from the Commerce Secretary that Government intended to issue a definite statement on the subject in a few days.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET.

The President announced that the Governor-General had allotted 20th February for the presentation of the Railway budget in the Council of State and 24th February for general discussion of that budget in this house. The remaining portion of the budget will be presented on 28th February and on 5th March general discussion will be held thereon.

INTEREST ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mahomed Yamin Khan moved for leave to introduce his bill to amend Interest Acts in order to propose that no creditor whether of a secured or unsecured loan shall be entitled to recover by suit interest exceeding the principal amount originally lent or due at the date of suit whichever is less and that this provision shall not apply to usufructury mortgages. Mr. Yamin Khan pointed out that the bill was designed to prevent accumulation of interest for long periods and thereby save many a debtor from utter ruination by clever and calculating creditors. There was said Mr. Khan, a similar rule in Hindu Law and was in operation in Bombay Presidency, Berar and in Calcutta proper.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, opposed introduction of the bill. He admitted that the evil complained of did exist, but the remedy chosen by Mr. Yamin Khan was not the proper one to meet it. The rule which Mr. Yamin Khan wanted to introduce was capable of easiest evasion. Moreover there was consensus of opinion on the part of local Governments that it was undesirable and by no means advantageous to proceed with the bill.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was lost, twenty-one voting against it and sixteen for.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Khaparde, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Sardar Chiranjit Singh were among those who voted against introduction. Those in favour of it included Raja Digapatia, the Maharaja of Dumraon, Raja Rampal Singh, the Nawab of Loharu, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Raminkhan Aftab Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and Syed Zahirudin. Mr. Natesan remained neutral.

SUPPLY OF GANGES WATER.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved for the appointment of a Committee of members of both the Council and the Assembly and of officials to examine and report on the question of supply of Ganges water at and below Narora and to advise as to the necessary quantity of unobstructed water that should be allowed to escape Narora in order fully to meet the requirements of the situation created by pilgrim traffic. Sir Devaprasad detailed the various stages of the controversy and emphasised the importance of an early solution from the Hindu point of view. The importance of this question was admitted by Lord Hardinge and reiterated by Lord Meston while as Lieutenant Governor of United Provinces. The subject was in the hands of Government of India as the Ganges passed through three provinces.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the resolution, because he said the Hindus were brethren of Mahomedans.

Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, opposed the resolution. He pointed out that the United Provinces Government had fully considered the genuine grievances of the Hindu community and appointed a committee which reported that a certain greater percentage of water should be allowed for use of pilgrims. A large portion of the cultivating population and some public bodies resident near Narora protested against this decision, which, to them, meant loss of twelve lakhs of rupees but the United Provinces Government, despite the loss, agreed to the conclusions of the committee in order to satisfy the Hindu feeling. The Government of India did not propose to interfere with that decision, because they were in complete agreement with it.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the resolution in view of the depth of feeling among the Hindus on this point.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha, who had taken a leading part in this controversy all these years, vigorously supported the resolution.

Sir Narasimha Sarma advised the Council not to do anything which was likely to arouse fanaticism abroad. He pointed out that Government had done everything to preserve the uninterrupted flow of water down the river.

Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Natesan, Maharaja of Dumraon and Nawab of Loharu, in further supporting the resolution, emphasised that nothing would be lost by a committee to enquire into the advantages and disadvantages of allowing more water to flow down the Ganges for the use of pilgrims.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari thanked the members for the support given to the resolution, and asked Government to accept it in view of the popular widespread public Hindu demand, which, if not met in a proper manner, at an early date would find expression in ways other than those so-far witnessed.

Mr. Ley said he was still unconvinced as to the necessity for a committee.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was put and declared carried, Government not claiming a division.

The resolution of Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer for a committee to enquire into mineral resources of Chota Nagpur was postponed for consideration till to-morrow.

—A. P.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

BOMBAY STUDENTS' GLOWING TRIBUTE.

A large and representative gathering both of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the University Convocation Hall on Monday evening to witness the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sir Dinshaw Wacha presented by the Sir Dinshaw Wacha Memorial Committee to the Bombay University.

In the absence of Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir requested the Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, to formally unveil the portrait.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in requesting Sir C. H. Setalwad to unveil the portrait said it was an unique occasion as the students of Bombay had presented a public institution with a portrait. It was a second portrait of Sir D. E. Wacha presented to a public institution, the first being by the Municipal Corporation in appreciation of his civic services. Sir D. E. Wacha, he said, had not facilities for study which the present-day students had and his only education consisted of four years in the Elphinstone Institution of those days. He started life as a clerk in a bank, then in the office of chartered accountants and then he joined business. In those days he was inspired by the writings of great writers, like Mr. Robert Knight and Mr. McNeil, and became ultimately a strong critic of Government and the Commissioners of the local self-government. Sir D. E. Wacha had two distinct personalities; in social life, he was meek and quiet as a lamb and in public life he was vigorous as a lion. He criticised his opponents honestly and fearlessly like the late Sir P. M. Mehta, his friend, philosopher and guide. He never played to the gallery with the idea of publicity of self-praise and was ready to make sacrifices for the country's interests.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan then said he was associated with Bombay city for the last half a century and though himself was not a politician, he had always heard Sir D. E. Wacha as a man of public spirit and a fearless critic. He urged the students to emulate Sir D. E. Wacha and not to fear to tell the truth and always express courage of conviction. Personally he knew Sir D. E. Wacha as a man of characteristic modesty who had acquired a great literary power by self-education. He had a strong passion for zeal and ideal which he hoped would inspire the rising generation.

Sir C. H. Setalwad then unveiled the portrait amidst applause. He then acknowledged the great inspiration he had derived from the lives of the late Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir D. E. Wacha. Whenever he (speaker) was in difficulty or worried he ran up to Sir D. E. Wacha for advice and guidance and in a few minutes calm was restored in his mind by his counsel. In temperament, he (Sir D. E. Wacha) was as simple as a child and, at times though he grew angry in a few moments he would be again as loving as a child and would be ready to give his advice. Even at this age he was in full vigour and energy and was at present at Delhi to fight the battle of India in the Council of State. He wished Sir D. E. Wacha a long life of usefulness in the service of his country.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir C. H. Setalwad for presiding on the occasion. The meeting then terminated.

G. I. P RY. SEASON TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway vide his circular No. KC 599 ordered alternative season tickets between Victoria Terminus and Masjid and Bandra and Stations beyond to be issued to intending passengers and in para 7th of the same circular it is distinctly stated that these tickets will be available for travel via the Harbour Branch Line when opened but the Chief Traffic Manager has now issued instructions to the staff without giving due instructions to the public that these tickets will not be available via the Harbour Branch Line and if passengers are found travelling in contravention to these revised orders they should be treated as travelling without tickets and excess fare collected. The effect has been that several passengers have either been excessed or disallowed to travel though they hold passes prior to the issue of revised orders.

Will the Chief Traffic Manager be kind enough to explain what justification he has in issuing the order without giving due notice to the public and deprive the old pass-holders of the privilege of travelling via the Harbour Branch Line?—Yours, etc.,

K. N. YEOLEKER.

Feb. 9.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR'S MISCHIEF

LIMIT TO VICEROY'S POWERS.

PT. NEHRU ON ORDINANCE.

The following is the concluding portion of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Assembly on the resolution on Bengal Ordinance:—

How are we to know? My friend says: we cannot put all the facts before you. Well, that is for the simple reason that they are unbelievable. What can they be? Can they be anything but your informers' reports? Can they be anything but the statements, one sided statements, collected by the Police? Whatever the character of these statements, you know that nobody will believe them. Here I will point to an incident which will show how these things are done. My friend, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, referred to the humiliation and confinement of two very worthy citizens of Bengal, Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra. He just referred to it, and my friend Mr. Patel, thought that they had been arrested owing to some mistake and that it was subsequently discovered that they were really innocent and set at liberty. Now it is very interesting to inquire how it happened and we have on this point no less an authority than that of Sir Hugh Stephenson, who from his place in the Bengal Council said:

"I should like to mention specificaly three cases which have been used in the press to throw doubts on the efficiency, if not on the 'bona fides' of our methods. The first two are those of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra. It has been said that no one will believe that they had anything to do with terrorist crime and that therefore the secret information of the Police must have been false and Government may equally well be deceived by such false information now. I never knew Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, but I am glad to think that Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra is a personal friend and I entirely acquit him of sympathy with terrorist crime. But as far as I know no one has ever accused him or Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt for promoting crime still less of taking part in it. The Bengal Government asked for the use of Regulation III in the case of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt because

(now the cat is about to come out of the bag, as an Honourable member said yesterday)

of his whirlwind campaign of anti-Government speeches." Now, Sir, if I am taken at this moment under this Ordinance, there would be perfect justification for it because I have raised a whirlwind of anti-government speeches in the past and intend to continue to do so in the future. Then he continues:

"and his control of the Braja Mohan Institution from which a stream of sedition preachers are constantly pouring. In both those cases the activities for which these gentlemen were restrained were open and public; there was no need of secret information and there was none; there was no question of Government being deceived or of Police information being false and the argument that it is sought to found on these two cases falls to the ground."

The particular argument Sir Hugh was meeting was a very weak argument, and he has I admit fallen to the ground. But Sir Hugh probably was not aware of what I hope the House will at once see from his statement viz that a much stronger argument has been actually conceded by Sir Hugh Stephenson. You don't arrest men because of your possession of some secret evidence against them or of their being suspected of anything. You catch hold of honest men, men you know to be innocent, men you believe to be patriots, men you believe to be working in the cause of their country. You catch hold of them. And why? Because they made anti-Government speeches. That for the methods. In this connection I may be permitted to remind the House of what Lord Morley said in his Recollections as to these methods because it is exactly what has happened in the present case and history has repeated itself. Writing to Lord Minto, said Lord Morley, when 9 men were caught under the Regulation and Lord Morley was pleading for their release but Lord Minto would not listen:—

"You have nine men locked up a year ago by "lettre de cachet," because you believed them to be criminally connected with criminal plots, and because you expected their arrest to check these plots. For a certain time it looked as if the "coup" were effective, and were justified by the result. In all this, I think, we were perfectly right. Then you come by and by upon what you regard as a great anarchist conspiracy for sedition and murder, and you warn me that you may soon apply to me for sanction of further arbitrary arrest and detention on a large scale. I ask whether this process implies that through the nine "detenues" you have found out a murder-plot contrived, not by them, but by other people. You say, "We admit that being locked up they can have had no share in these new abominations; but their continued detention will frighten evil-doers generally."

I ask the Members of this House to tell me; I ask the Home Member to tell me what difference is there between this method of frightening evil-doers by detention and the very much abused German frightfulness? Indeed, Lord Morley himself looks upon it in that light. He proceeds to say:

"That's the Russian argument; by packing off train-loads of suspects to Siberia we'll terrify the anarchists out of their wits, and all will come out right. That policy did not work out brilliantly in Russia, nor did it save Russia from a Duma, the very thing that they deprecated and detested."

"PUBLIC SAFETY."

Now, my friend the Home Member was asked: "When are you going to let those men off?" he said, as soon as it was consistent with "public safety." Well, Sir, I was wondering as to what public interest and public safety might mean, and it seems to me that it can have only one meaning in this country and that is bureaucratic safety and bureaucratic interest, as is clearly shown from this correspondence which passed between Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Then, Sir, I am informed—I was not in the House at the time—that my friend, the Home Member, showed much righteous indignation and pious horror at the mention of agent provocateur. I was told that Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal referred to some thing which was said by Reginald Clarke. (Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal: Written by Sir Reginald Clarke in the columns of the "Times.") No, it was not written by Sir Reginald Clarke—I will give you his very words—I think it occurs in a speech of his.

"I have had much experience of these agencies in the East, and often wonder whether they do not raise more devils than they lay."

And then, talking of Police informers:

"One has to use them to fight anarchy, but their inevitable concomitants, the agent provocateur and the lettre de cachet—alienate public opinion to such an extent that they can never be continued for long."

I don't know if my friend meant this or some other (Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal: I meant this.) Then, there is another document Sir, which I wish to refer to. This is the State Prisoners' Memorial to Whitehall. It is dated 25th July, 1924, and the names of these persons are Bhupendra Kumar Dutta and Jihan Lall Chatterjee. This memorial was submitted to the Government of India to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India. These are persons who were arrested some time in September, 1923. One of them was to be the editor of the "Forward" newspaper which was then proposed to be started. The other two were the manager and the editor of two vernacular papers who had declared in favour of the Swarajist policy of entering the Councils either to end or mend them. These three were taken under the Regulation. After nine months they sent this petition which was published in the "Forward" and what I am holding in my hand is a reprint from the "Forward." These were men to whom the general amnesty of 1919 was extended. The charges that were served upon them were these:

(1) You were arrested in the year (given the year of the last arrest) and detained as state prisoner and released under the Royal amnesty in the year (year given). (2) You were conspiring to overthrow the British Government. (3) You started and maintained Ashrams which were centres of revolutionary recruitment. (4) You were directly or indirectly connected with the collection of firearms. (5) You were connected with the Indian agents of Bolshevik Manabendranath Roy. (6) You were privy to the murder or police officers."

How delightfully vague! Who is there in this House who can defend himself against such vague charges if they were brought against him? If the Honourable the Home Member serves upon me these charges and calls upon me to defend myself, what can I say? However, I am not pleading for these men for their release from wrongful arrest, but I am referring to their memorial to draw attention to certain facts they mention here which have a bearing upon the question whether there is or there is not an agent provocateur at work in Bengal. They say: "We must state facts as they are. We do not deny, rather we are proud to declare that there is a wide-spread and deep rooted—(What? Not conspiracy)—a deep rooted demand for liberty and the thirst for liberty is very great amongst the youth of the land. They would sacrifice anything for freedom, etc." And then they say:

"After our release, when we first joined the Indian National Congress and the non-co-operation movement we found mixing freely with the young men of the country, amongst others, a certain person whose name we are ready to disclose in case of a proper and impartial inquiry into these most serious affairs. We have knowledge that while previously locked up in jail as State Prisoner this man along with some others of his like was in touch with and helping the Secret Service even from jail. While the non-violent non-co-operation movement was at its full swing he was trying to incite young men to form a party of violence. He tried to persuade even some of us to take up the leadership of such a party as against the party of Non-violent Non-co-operation which according to his preachings was doing immense harm to the country. Failing to instigate persons who knew something of men and things, he began to characterise those persons as having turned moderate and we know that with an amount of oratory and supported and financed by dark powers from behind he succeeded in getting together a batch of young men. We have very strong reasons to believe that whatever political violence has been committed in Bengal after the non-co-operation movement is the activity of this group consisting of the innocent dupes of this Agent Provocateur and was incited and engineered by him."

They go on to say:—

"This Agent Provocateur has been systematically screened from the public eye and unobserved this creature of the Secre Service has been made to do whatever his masters have been wanting of him. His name once leaked out in an identification parade in connection with the Alipore conspiracy case and came out in the court that his name had been penned through and that of an accused put instead. For obvious reasons this point was not pressed by the counsel for the defence."

Here is a fact mentioned in a memorial which has been presented to this Government to be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The allegation is made there. The memorialists offer to give the name of the person. They indicate in their memorial enough to enable my friend the Home Member to spot the man. Who is this man? I ask him. What is he doing? Have these statements been tested? Have these facts been invesitgated? If not, what force is there in his righteous indignation at the mere mention of the name of agent provocateur. I may mention, Sir, that th egeneral belief in the country is there are such agents, abroad. Of course it is impossible for men except those situated as these memorialists were to know much of their doings. But here are materials enough for the Government to proceed to inquire and to let us know the truth. If my friend the Home Member is not prepared to give us any information here and now, let him take as much time as he likes.

VICEROY'S PRONOUNCEMENTS.

I have dealt with all the reasons so far as I have been able to follow my learned friend upon which he has stated that the Ordinance is a necessity. Another argument is used. My friend paid a very high eulogy to His Excellency the Governor-General's talents as a lawyer and as a statesman; he relied on the fact that His Excellency had been Lord Chief Justice of England. That his pronouncements are the Lord Chief Justice of England are entitled to the highest respect no one denies. But to say that when the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England tells you that he has examined a certain case you must take it without going further into the matter—is a very different thing and does not necessarily follow. I am perfectly certain that His Lordship himself, if we can imagine him taking his seat on the Bench once more and having his own findings about the Bengal Ordinance placed before him, will be the very first to throw them out as wholly inadmissible and unreliable. The most serious pronouncements made from the Bench, if they are not of a judicial nature, and pertain to what are called extra-judicial matters, have absolutely no value with anybody whatever the authority on the bench which makes such pronouncements. You talk of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. I say that even if angels from heaven were to go into these police informers' reports and to base their opinions and conclusions upon them, those opinions and conclusions would be wholly unreliable, because of the taint in the material and its defective nature, and not because that the materials have not been well examined. I do not think that any body has said that whatever materials were placed by the Police before the Government were not thoroughly examined and scrutinised, but my point is, that that material is not reliable enough to form the basis of any investigation or the basis of any conclusion? Sir, some one in this Chamber the other day remarked that a judge could not be a good administrator. I do not agree with him. I say that a judge-administrator may be a very good administrator, but when you put forward his opinion as an administrator and ask us to attach the same value to them as if they had been given by the judge I say we cannot do so. A judge, the moment he becomes an administrator, is like a boat cut off from its moorings. He has to form his judgment not upon the material which he has been using as a judge for his judicial inferences and conclusions. That material must be legally admissible evidence. The tests which have been provided by the law must be applied to it and it must stand those tests. But an administrator does nothing of the kind. You may rely upon his Lordship's experience. I have no reason to object that nor am I prepared to say anything about the correctness or incorrectness of the conclusions come to on the materials available. What I say is that the material itself upon which conclusions have been based was wholly unreliable.

HOUSE NOT CONSULTED.

The next point that was discussed was the fact that this House was not consulted before the Ordinance was promulgated. This House was not sitting at the time and I am not willing to attribute any motives to the Government on the score of the Ordinance being promulgated soon after the September session was over. But what I say is this, that His Excellency the Governor-General having passed and promulgated this Ordinance it is wrong to say that he and he alone is responsible for keeping it in force. I do not accede to that proposition. While I admit the right and the initial responsibility of His Excellency the Governor-General in issuing and promulgating this Ordinance, I deny that His Excellency is responsible, for keeping it in force. On the contrary, I maintain that it is this House and this House alone which has the right and the responsibility in itself, undivided and unshared by anybody else. The moment this House came into session it was its right—it was not only its right, but under section 72 it was its duty to see whether this Ordinance was to continue a day longer or not. It was with this object that I submitted my Bill which proposed to supersede and repeal the Ordinance but I was informed a few days ago that His Excellency under the circumstances was unable to give me his sanction to introduce the bill. I may here refer to Sec. 72 for a minute. It runs:—

"The Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature but the power of making ordinances under this section is subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Indian Legislature to make laws;—and any ordinance made under this section is subject to the like disallowance as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and may be controlled or superseded by any such Act"

that is to say, by such Act of the Legislature. I contend that this Legislature has a constitutional right not subject to disallowance by His Excellency the Governor-General of superseding, confirming or repealing this Ordinance and it is this right of the House which I sought to exercise by the introduction of my Bill which I have not been allowed to do. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that the responsibility is solely that of His Excellency. My submission to the House is that, in the first place there was absolutely no justification for His Excellency to exercise the right which he undoubtedly possesses under section 72 to promulgate the Ordinance. In the second place, I say that His Excellency and the Government have no say in the matter now. It is this House and this House alone which can determine whether that Ordinance shall go on or shall at once be withdrawn. I know that there is a provision in the Act that the introduction of a Bill like mine is subjected to the sanction of His Excellency. I can conceive of occasions when it would be necessary for His Excellency to withhold sanction. That section must be read with section 72, and when section 72 gives this Legislature an inherent right and another section says that it is subject to sanction there must be some meaning in that. We must reconcile the two sections and the only way in which they can be reconciled is that unless there is something very, very exceptional—suppose for instance there was a general rebellion to-day and the Viceroy in those circumstances exercised his discretion and said, "No. This Bill shall not be introduced in the House." I could understand it. But what are the special circumstances in this case? There must be something very special under which the Governor-General could exercise the discretion vested in him about sanctioning or withdrawing sanction to a Bill of this character. We are living in peaceful times, there is no rebellion afoot, we have our usual life going on, we have our big dinners and entertainments and we are going to have a Baby show next week.

POLITICAL FORESIGHT.

Lastly my Honourable friend, the Home Member, told us "We are not devoid of political foresight." Well, Sir, I am very sorry to say that that commodity has never been known to be available in the bureaucratic shop. Take the recent events. Take the two big turns that the political situation has taken in quite recent times in this country and see with what political foresight. . .

Mr. President: I cannot allow the Honourable Member to go into that. I have allowed him a very, very great latitude indeed. I must ask him to bring his remarks to a close.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I am very sorry to have exceeded my time limit. There is one more point I wish to make with your permission and it is this. Whatever has been done under the Ordinance itself in the way of arresting these people and keeping them in custody could have been done under the ordinary law. There is nothing including the great round up of the 25th of October last which could not be done under the ordinary law. I wish to know from the Honourable the Home Member if there is anything that has been done which could not be done under the ordinary law. The fact is that one kind of terrorism has been set up against another kind of terrorism. We were told by His Excellency and rightly told that no political party can continue to live with terror for a friend. Now, Sir, there is no doubt that terrorist organisations, exist in this country, but the greatest and the most powerful of these organizations is the Government of India and its terrorist agencies in the provinces. It was very rightly observed by His Excellency that the parasite kills the host. I say, Sir, that that observation applies to terrorism both of political parties and of the Government and the parasite will kill the host in either case. Neither can continue to have terror for a friend. I regret I have exceeded my time, and I thank you, Sir, for allowing me great latitude. I appeal to all members of the House I mean all non-official members to vote unanimously in favour of this resolution.

TRADE UNIONS BILL.

PLEA FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

On his amendment requiring the deletion of the time limit in the original Government motion within which the Select Committee was asked to make its report, Mr. Joshi spoke as follows, in the Legislative Assembly:—

Sir, I have already explained why I make this motion. I do not want the consideration of this Bill to be hurried on. There are certain sections in the Bill which require mature consideration from the point of view of the working classes. There is no doubt that the Bill was circulated and several organisations of the working classes have expressed their opinion. But, Sir, I do feel that the attention of these organisations has not been drawn to some aspects of this Bill. Sir, my Hon. friend Mr. Clow pointed out that the organisations with which I am personally connected have stated in their letters that they have considered the Bill fully. I do admit that these organisations have stated that, I am personally responsible for this statement. But I believe that it is possible for men, especially for men like myself who do not understand law very well, to feel at one time that they had fully considered a measure but afterwards when they have considered the Bill again they find that they have not given sufficient attention to it. Sir, that was the case at least with me. I admit that such a statement coming from me is damaging to my reputation as a public servant. But sometimes it is preferable to have that charge levelled against us rather than that the interests of the people for whom we stand should be damaged I, therefore, prefer the charge that I did not give sufficient attention to this Bill long ago to the charge that I sacrificed the interests of the working classes in order to save my reputation. So while I admit the charge that I did not study the Bill carefully some time back, I feel that the Bill requires further consideration.

Sir, with your permission I shall say only one word as to what fell from my Hon. friend Mr. Clow. He says that when I want the immunity extended to the registered trade unions being given to unions which are not registered or even to groups of people who do not form a trade union, I am asking something which I ought not to ask on the discussion of this Trade Union Bill. Sir, I did that because I know that Sections dealing with the general criminal law and the general civil law have found a place in the English trade union law; and Sir, while reading as a matter of curiosity certain volumes of the Hansard I found that in these discussions on the trade union Bill a gentleman had taken part and had taken a prominent part who is in very high authority in India at present, I mean, Mr. Rufus Isaacs. He discussed the very section which I have discussed here in this House on the Trade Union Bill. There was nobody in the House of Commons in those days to tell him that such a section ought not to be discussed while discussing the trade union bill. Sir, Mr. Asquith took part and defended these sections in the House of Commons. I do not wish to say anything more on this subject but only I wanted to say that the consideration of the general civil and criminal law is relevent while considering the trade union law, I feel, Sir, that the House will accept my suggestion that the words "with instructions to report within a fortnight" be deleted.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

DRAINAGE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

The Drainage Committee of the Corporation have made a report putting forward new schemes for the disposal of sewage:—

The revised proposals briefly are:—

(1) Discharge of all the sewage of the south of the Island of Bombay as far north as Church Gate Street at the Prongs Lighthouse at Colaba.

(2) Retention of Love Grove as the Outfall for the whole of the sewage of the central area.

(3) Three alternative methods for the disposal of the sewage of the north of the Island, viz., (a) by taking it to Love Grove, (b) by taking to Antop Hill and discharging it after purification by the activated sludge process into Kurla Creek and (c) by taking it to Antop Hill and discharging it after partial purification at a point near Green Island just beyond the area of the Kurla Creek.

Admittedly these proposals require careful consideration of the Committee. But they do not consider it necessary to obtain Mr. Midgley Taylor's opinion on the scheme at this stage. They have, however, after some deliberation on the questions involved requested the Commissioner to obtain and place before them the views of Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, on the third item of the scheme with his own remarks thereon. As soon as these are received the Committee will submit their report on that question. In the meantime, the Committee have requested the Commissioner to obtain and place before them the views of the Port Trust also on this point, so that they may be in a position to know if they have any objections to these revised proposals and if any, they may be able to discuss the question in the light of those objections.

The question of an outfall at Colaba, however, is one on which all seem to agree. The Commissioner in his letter under reference observes that the Director of the Development Department has inquired whether the Corporation would be prepared to consider a scheme for the disposal of the sewage from the Back Bay Reclamation at the Prongs Lighthouse and from the inquiries which the Commissioner has made he understands that there is likely to be no opposition either on the part of the Bombay Government, the Government of India as representing the Military Department or the Port Trust to the proposal. If the sewage from the Back Bay Reclamation is to be disposed of in this way it is clearly proper that the sewage from the existing Colaba peninsula should accompany it. Mr. Walson has accordingly proposed that a new outfall should be constructed at Colaba to be deal with all the sewage of the south of the Island of Bombay as far north as Church Gate Street. The Commissioner does not think that this proposal is likely to meet with any opposition. The Corporation has on two occasions asked the permission of Government to discharge sewage at Colaba and can only be thankful if a request to that effect now made be granted. The fact that it is proposed to discharge only a very limited quantity of sewage must no doubt weigh with Government when they deal with the application. It is not in the opinion of the Commissioner desirable to consider at this stage any proposal for the discharge at Colaba of the whole sewage of the City and Island of Bombay as this would mean the reconstruction of many of the main sewers now existing as well as the construction of additional pumping stations.

The Committee have carefully considered this question and recommend that Government be approached for necessary sanction. It may be mentioned that Mr. Maughan who seems to hold different views as regards some of the details of the whole scheme entirely agrees with the Commissioner in this part of the proposal.

SEPARATE WATER CONNECTIONS FOR RESTAURANTS.

The Water Supply Committee of the Corporation have now reported on the question of taking separate water connections by keepers of eating houses and restaurants in the City. The report states:—

In their letter under reference Mr. Ali Azgar Imam Husaini and others state that of late the Municipal authorities have introduced a new condition in their licenses whereby they are required to take a separate water connection for their eating houses; that this rule entails a great hardship on them and benefits their landlords who had been hitherto paying the tax for the water consumed by them; that a free and copious supply of water is quite essential to their trade and that they pay heavy and, at times, fancy rents to their landlords who agree to pay all Municipal taxes; that bearing in mind the general depression in trade the new rule is sure to have a very bad effect on them and will mean a considerable loss of income: that if it is considered necessary that the eating houses should have a separate water connection the landlords should be compelled to carry out the requisitions who would thus be called upon to discharge their ordinary duties of supplying free water to tenants from whom they recover high rents; that they approached the Health Officer requesting him to be good enough to reconsider his decision but that the said officer has decided against them stating that the tax would not be a heavy burden on them in view of the very thriving business carried on by them and that subsequently they saw the Municipal Commissioner in the matter who was good enough to direct all prosecutions launched against them for the infringement of the new condition to be stayed for a period of two months in order to enable them to approach the Corporation. They therefore request that their case may be given a sympathetic consideration, that the additional burden sought to be imposed upon them may be removed and that it may be imposed on the landlords who take rents far in excess of the space and accommodation supplied to them.

At the instance of the Committee the Commissioner has submitted a report on the question. From this report it will be seen the Commissioner is of opinion that for the present it is not advisable to take action indiscriminately in all cases but that the provision of a separate connection should only be insisted upon in cases where it is actually found that the water supply to he upper floors does suffer by reason of the heavy draw off on the ground floor and therefore he suggests that the orders of the Corporation passed be modified on these lines so as to leave it to the discretion of the Municipal executive to insist on the provision of separate connections wherever necessary as a condition of the license.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner's suggestions be approved provisionally and that he may be requested to report to the Corporation again on the subject in October next.

KHADI PRATISTHAN.

WEEKLY NEWS.

The Pratisthan sent its workers to make a tour in the District of Dinajpur in Northern Bengal. Lantern lectures, demonstrations of fast spinning and Khadi sales were the principal activity of the touring party. The interest created and the enthusiasm of the people fully justified the expenses and trouble of the tour. Below is given some notes about centres of khadi activity visited by the party.

Samzia. Sj. Priyanath Roy, a local Zemindar has devoted himself to khadi work energetically. He has two whole-time workers and runs 49 wheels of which 24 are from the Pratisthan. Spinning has stopped now owing to the harvest season. There is a Congress Committee here of which Priya Babu is the Secretary. The workers also have to manage three *path salas* and give medical relief to the poor. About 1000 men and 300 ladies attended the magic lantern lecture on khadi. Khadi sale on the day amounted to Rs. 29.

Dinajpur Tour. There are about 300 charkhas in this town, of which 50 are from the Pratisthan. In the town there was a good deal of enthusiasm some time ago which appears to have cooled down, obviously owing to lack of steady workers. One and a half to two mds. of yarn was produced in a month but now almost all the charkhas are left unrepaired. A vigourous attempt is being made by Sj. Abinash Ch. Dhar to keep up enthusiasm created by the Pratisthan propaganda.

There is a khaddar shop in the town. The lecture was attended to by 1000 persons and the sale of khadi amounted to Rs. 174.

Itahar. Besides 32 charkhas from the Pratisthan there are other charkhas also in this village but most of them needed attention for efficient work. In the village a quantity of yarn is produced from which half-khaddar is woven. Sj. Annand Charan Das with another worker is in charge of khadi work. The workers realised that they must be expert spinners and carders before they can manage khadi work. The local Congress Committee have made arrangements for free distribution of Homeopathic medicine amongst the poor. 500 persons including 80 ladies and 100 'Santals' attended the lecture. The 'Santals' of Dinajpur have such a deep love and respect for Mahatma Gandhi that they walked a distance of 7 to 8 miles to attend the lecture. Khadi sold—Rs. 58.

Durgapur, Akkilpur and Ishabpur. In these villages no khadi work has yet been done but people expressed their readiness to wear khaddar. In the last 2 villages there are very good possibilities for khadi work for they are mostly inhabited by poor Mahomedan families who can easily take to spinning. The amount of khadi sold was Rs. 64. The lecture was appreciated by the villagers who gathered in large numbers.

Haripur. In this village there are more than 200 charkhas of which 24 are from the Pratisthan. 30 wheels are now working. Cotton is being cultivated in some plots of land. There is good prospect of khadi work here since the 'Santals' are very eager to take to charkha and a little stimulus is needed only to turn them into excellent spinners. Khadi work is in charge of Sj. Nishit N. Kundu and five wholetime workers. They have to manage a charitable dispensary (Homoeopathic), one girls school and 4 Primary Schools, 400 persons attended the lecture. Khadi sale amounted to Rs. 27.

Raigunj. At Raigunj 15 charkhas are working, of which 7 are from the Pratisthan. Sj. Basanta K. Chatterjee, a local doctor has enthusiasm for khadi work. 400 people attended the lecture and the amount of khadi sold was Rs. 85.

Najipur (Patnitala)—At Najipur khadi work is being carried on by Sj. Abinash C. Basu and 2 other workers. About 100 charkhas are working here of which 72 are from the Pratisthan. At Najipur and the surrounding villages there are about 35 weavers. There is an excellent National School where we understood spinning will be introduced. Khadi work is very likely to increase owing to the enthusiasm of the workers and the mood of the public.

Balurghat. The lantern lecture was attended by more than 700 persons and khadi sold was worth Rs. 75. Most of the houses have charkhas, but not in working condition. It is for want of workers only that the wheels in our towns or villages have mostly remained idle. It was evident from the reports of the touring party that the workers after they themselves become expert spinners and carders, will be able very greatly to spread khadi work.

The total amount of khadi sold during the tour was Rs. 603. The sale might have been greater if all the varieties in demand could be supplied and if a little more time was devoted. But we hope the work will be followed up by the local workers.

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NOT IMPORTANT!

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

SIR. P. THAKURDAS' PLEA.

The following is tht full text of the speech delivered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, on Mr. V. J. Patel's Racal Distinctions Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 10th instant:—

Sir,—I rise to differ from the appeal my Hon. friend Mr. Darcy Lindsay has made to the House and especially to the Hon.ble mover. I am going to suggest to My Hon. friend that he must drop this Bill. I was very much disappointed at my Hon. friend Mr. Darcy Lindsay thinking that he had no better support for what he wanted to put before the house than the instance of a few European leading Members of this House having thought it fit to join the Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy a week or so back. Sir, I venture to say that those friends of mine who complied with that request, with which I had something to do, did it for no consideration of the nature that may be inferred from my Hon. friend's remarks. They did it because they were convinced that the cause of Indians in south Africa was just, and under any circumstances deserving of their support. I am very sorry that so prominent a member of the European Community in this House should have thought it fit to make such a suggestion because I do not believe that I could possibly expect my friends over here to enter into any barter of that nature under any circumstances. If I know my friends who have joined that deputation, and I can claim to know them better than Mr. Darcy Lindsay, I say that they joined it because they were honestly, genuinely and sincerely convinced that the cause of Indians in South Africa at this juncture demanded their help, sympathy and co-operation.

I put it to Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Sir, that it was not in any spirit of barter.....

Mr. Darcy Lindsay (Bengal European). I never said it was in any spirit of barter.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: That is the inference suggested by what he said.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay: Then it is a wrong inference.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas:—I am prepared to take that from Mr. Darcy Lindsay. But my Hon. friend Colonel Crawford thought fit to refer to it on the first evening. I did not want to say anything then. Then my Hon. friend Mr. Darcy Lindsay thought he would repeat it a second time. On behalf of those who attended that Deputation I put it now to Col. Crawford that, that has nothing to do with this question to-day before the House.

NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH

I propose, Sir, to put my suggestion to my Hon. friend on my right on quite differenct grounds. My point is, Sir that this Bill seeks to do something which has been called by my friend Mr. Darcy Lindsay a pin-prick. I wish to ask not only my friend Mr. Patel, but those who may think with him, what is the occasion for bringing up this Bill? The privileges of these various nationals are there, and what inconvience have these privileges caused to anybody, or what have the nationals of these various countries done to India or to Indians to justify your bringing up this question when this House has got more important work awaiting consideration. (Laughter). I wish to exclude, Sir, my Bills. Here is a whole sheet or two sheets full of other Bills, some of them not even yet introduced and some at the first stage. I wish to ask, Sir, whether this has not been done on the ground of sentiment? I wish to ask my Hon. friend on my left whether the value which they attach to these privileges is not based principally on sentiment also. If my Hon. friend Mr. Patel has not been able to put before this House any strong reasons to show how Indians can treat these privileges as a grievance, or how the interests of India and Indians have suffered by these few nationals having these privileges, would it not be better to move a Bill of this nature either when the Assembly has less important work to do, or when there is something done by the nationals enjoying these privileges which can safely be said to mark them as unfit to continue to enjoy them. Until, Sir, any such case is put before the House I have no hesitation in saying as an Indian, with whatever little patriotism I may have in me, I have no hesitation in saying with all the sincerity of an Indian, that this Bill should not be forced on this House for consideration at this stage.

It was said by some Hon. Member that the Bill ought to be taken for consideration at this stage, because of the attitude of South Africa and the attitude of other Colonies towards Indians there. That is a question which gives one much anxiety, much anxious thought. And indeed if the negotiations which are going on at present, or which may go on for the next few months, do not fructify, is this the sort of measure iwth which you are going to meet the injustice that the Colonies persist in doing to Indians? This is not even a pin-prick compared with the crime the Colonies are responsible for towards Indians. We want something bigger; we want something graver in character. If this is intended to be a retaliation then let us consider the whole thing well. Let us not begin with such a small insignificant pin-prick. I say that with some sense of responsibility. Perhaps, I am notorious in the House for holding very strong views on the subject of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies. This is not the measure with which to solve that problem. Personally, I think the time is not yet ripe to make any movement in that direction, and I fully agree with His Excellency the Viceroy when he said in reply to that Deputation that until the negotiations are over there should be no question of threat or retaliation. We know our weakness rather too well and I certainly think that if Mr. Patel has that in view, he might leave it on one side until the negotiations have failed. I, Sir, would, therefore, strongly urge my Hon. friend on my right to drop this measure at this stage and just let us turn over a little to some constructive work and if it must be destructive, let it be destructive work of a nature which will bring some benefit to India, and will not be responsible for a great deal of unnecessary bitterness which can do no good to India at all.

FIGHTING CAPITALISM.

TOWARDS UNITED FRONT.

RADICAL LABOUR'S CONGRESS.

There was a dramatic opening to the unity conference organised by the Minority Movement at Battersea Town Hall in the mail week.

The chairman, Mr. Tom Mann, pointed to a large draped portrait of Lenin, remarking that "the world's greatest leader" was buried on the fourth Sunday of January, 1924.

Immediately the 500 delegates rose to their feet and remained standing while the funeral march was played.

It was announced that the delegates, who had come from all parts of the country, represented more than 600,000 workers.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, was to have presided, but could not attend owing to prior engagements in the coalfields.

In his speech, read by Mr. Tom Mann, he pointed out that the mass attack of the capitalist class on hours, conditions and wages, compelled the workers to examine their machinery, and the structure and constitution of their trade unions.

FORCES TO FIGHT.

"We may expect in the near future the widest attack of all the forces of Capitalism. The Press, pulpit, secret service, etc., will, without scruple, be ranged against us. The road along which we are travelling is a very difficult one. We shall need both courage and wisdom if we are to succeed."

The greatest dangers they would have to face were within their own ranks, therefore they must proceed cautiously. They must remember that this movement could only be an educational and propagandist body inside the unions. The immediate object must be to obtain a 100 per cent. organisation of the unions. They could then set to work to convert the rank and file to the minority point of view.

Either they had to reorganise the trade unions into real live fighting organisations on behalf of the down-trodden working classes or be content to allow them to be simply a medium for co-operating with and stabilising capitalism, with the resulting enslavement of the working classes.

TOWARDS UNITED FRONT.

The steps to be taken to obtain a united working class front were:—

(1) Organisation by industry.

(2) Every industry to be linked up nationally and internationally; and

(3) Every struggle, either offensive or defensive, to be fought nationally or internationally.

Mr. H. Pollitt (Boiler Makers) submitted the report of the sixth Russian Trades Congress. He mentioned incidentally that every morning in Russia there were issued 24 daily newspapers on behalf of the trade unions and not one on behalf of the capitalists.

In this country, he went on, but one paper—the "Daily Herald"—was issued for the trade unions, and the rest were for the capitalists.

Replying to questions, Mr. Pollitt said that the blind in Russia were treated in a manner that spelled shame to this country.

Children had every opportunity for education and were not debarred by high fees. Indeed, the Universities were filled only with the children of the workers.

As regards religion, that was a matter for individual taste and inclination. No one was persecuted for going to church—nor for stopping away.

On the motion of Mr. A. Horner, seconded by Mr. A. Gossip, conference called on the workers to start an immediate campaign for international trade union unity.

"A DIFFERENT STORY."

Conveying fraternal greetings from the Irish Workers' Union, Mr. Jim Larkin, who was accorded a rousing reception, urged the linking up of the revolutionary elements in this country, with those of all countries in the world.

"The hope of the working classes of the world," he said, "lies in Russia."

"If the Clynesses, the Thomases, and the MacDonalds," he said, "had remained true to the revolutionary fervour they used in the old days, it would be a different story to-day. We might have had the working class in power."

Mr. Wal Hannington moved the resolution of solidarity with the Trade Union Movements of the British Empire.

This repudiated, "in the name of all the workers, the imperialist policy pursued by the so-called Labour Government, towards India, Egypt and all the other subject nations."

Mrs. Walker (Liverpool) moved a long resolution on co-operation.

Lines of policy suggested were that all Co-operative Societies should recognise fully all trade union conditions and employ only members of trade unions; that all unions should invest their funds in the C. W. S. Bank and that all Co-operative Societies shou'd consider the best methods which would result in an immediate reduction of food prices.

The resolution was carried.

On the Army Reserve scheme a conference resolution repudiated the attempt to militarise railway workers and also the action of Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., late Minister of War, in sanctioning the original scheme.—The "Daily Herald."

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DAYANAND CENTENARY.

GRAND PREPARATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 15.

The Centenary celebrations begin tomorrow. Great *yagyas* at four different places are in progress. Huge multitudes of visitors are pouring from all parts of the country. Far of places like Fizi, Africa, Baghdad, Baluchistan and Singapore have all been represented.

All Railway lines to Muttra are running several special trains. Several enthusiastic visitors have come on foot, specially Brahmacharis from Hardwar, Gurukul, 260 miles away. One Bengali, gentleman from Nadia started for this sacred pilgrimage a month ago. Sadhus from different sects and opinions are arriving in large numbers since last week.

ARYA SWARAJYA SAMMELAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 15.

In connection with the 2nd Arya Swarajya Sammelan, Muttra a special meeting for the All-India Sangathan of Arya Nationalists has been arranged under the auspices of the Arya Swarajya Sabha, Lahore on the 17th instant. Dr. Jawaharlal of Cawnpore has kindly consented to preside. Organization of Aryan Nationalists of different Indian provinces and a broad scheme for political education amongst the Arya Hindus is the programme. The Sammelan proceedings commence on 19th.

CELEBRATION AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

It was due to the efforts of the Aryan Youngmen's Association and its president Satyadeo Vidyalankar, that the Dayanand Centenary was celebrated last week in Nagpur under the auspices of the Arya Samaj. Lectures on life and work of the great rishi were arranged in different parts of the city. One day's celebrations were held in the locality of depressed classes. Among prominent speakers were Swami Satyadeo Parivrajak, Swami Brahmanand, Satyadeo Vidyalankar, Editor "Marwadi," Professor Madangopal of Morris College, Mr. Bhagwandin and Dr. Cholkar and Paranjpye. One of the depressed classes was given sacred thread. All present took sweet-meats from his hands.

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STUDENTS' STRIKE IN JODHPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your widely read paper and thus help us in our cause.

There is a complete strike in Jaswant College since Tuesday the 3rd inst.

The reason is that State Council had, at the suggestion of Pt. Suraj Prakash, the Principal, resolved last year to impose fee on I. year and II. year students from October 1924 as a preliminary measure and then from those of III. and IV. year students also.

The students protested against this resolution on the grounds that the State is far backward in education—only 33 per cent of the population being literate that upto the date of that resolution each of them was given scholarship from the State, and that the fees if levied will therefore, be not only distatesful but will also discourage students and check their educational progress.

Besides this, there is arrangement for tuition on only a limited number of subjects and there is no facility for a wide choice of subjects as in Jeypore etc.

Applications after applications were sent to the State Councils but the Council turned deaf ears to the cry of students who consequently approached His Highness with their grievances. H. H. sympathised with them at first but began to answer in harsh tones thereafter.

There is much excitement among the students who are united as yet, but the authorities are reticent.

Now it is notified that fee will deducted from the payment of their guardians who are in the service of the State and from the rest *Katwali* will arrange.—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

Jodhpur Feb. 12.

SIR HALE WHITE'S BOOK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the occasion of Sir William Hale Whites' visit to the G. M. College, last Thursday, the students of our College were also invited to participate in the function and thank the honoured guest.

It is a matter of deep regret that the rather jubilant gathering misunderstood my remarks about Sir Hale White's excellent book on Materia Medica. It is very likely, through an unfortunate slip of the tongue I must have said the world "book" in place of 'subject,'' and caused much displeasure.

This is exactly what I meant to say and your readers will see how the misplaced word will alter the meaning:—

"We have made his (Sir Hale White's) acquaintance through his excellent little volume on Materia Medica, a by-no means popular *subject* with the students, I do not know if it is with him, and the effort he has put in to make the subject so interesting and comprehensive gives us only a very hazy idea of his capabilities; and like the wanderer in the dry desert who has taken a sip of the water of life, we have been rendered all the more eager to have something more from the Master—the giver of knowledge the water of life."

I trust this will clear the trouble and remove the unwelcome misunderstanding. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

L. N. PHERWANI.

National Medical College,
2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.
Feb. 14.

SAN FRANCISCO.

With the taking over of the marine exchange, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce now has one of the most complete marine intelligence departments in the world.

Dating back to the days when there was neither radio nor telegraph and when all information was conveyed by messengers on horseback, the transmission of marine information has developed into a well-organized and systematic function. What is now the marine department of the Chamber was inaugurated in 1849 by Sweeny and Baugh. In 186[illegible], it was acquired by the old Merchants Exchange Association, which conducted it until 1901, when the property was purchased by the present Merchants Exchange. It was conducted by the Merchants Exchange until 1911, when it was merged with the Chamber of Commerce.

Included as part of the marine department was the marine exchange. Up to September 30, 1914, the Chamber operated the only marine exchange in San Francisco. On October 1, 1[illegible]14, the stations of Point Lobos and Meiggs Wharf were closed by the Chamber of Commerce and immediately taken over by the San Francisco Examiner, which conducted this service until recently, when it was again taken over by the Chamber of Commerce. Consolidation of this service with the marine department has met with great favour in the shipping world, according to Abe Marks, manager of the department.

Other features of the department include: Blackboard steamer postings; weather reports; tide reports; rain reports; hydrographic reports; coast soundings; stock and bond quotations; coffee, cotton and silver quotations; rates of exchange; wireless communications from ships; postings of marine mishaps; postings of ship charters, and numerous other things. The department is open day and night for the benefit of the shipping world.

The year of 1924 is generally credited with being one of the worst in the history of shipping, but San Francisco harbour showed a gain for the twelve months in the amount of tonnage arriving from foreign ports, according to the figures given out by the Marine Exchange of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The total tonnage of the port showed a slight decline because of the big slump in lumber shipments, but the foreign tonnage for 1924 was 2,613,771 as against 2,44[illegible],178 tons in 1923.

Authentic information on the activities of the port of San Francisco furnished by the State Board of Harbour Commissioners and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Any inquiries relative to the port of San Francisco addressed to the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will be given immediate and courteous attention.

SALE OF "PRESIDENT" LINERS.

With Stanley Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship Company, and Gale Carter, president the Pacific Mail as rival bidders, negotiations have been resumed in Washington, D.C., for the sale of the ten "President" liners now being operated between Pacific coast ports and the Far East.

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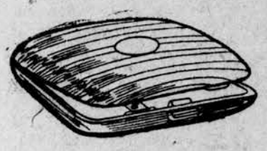

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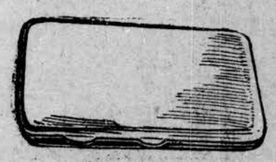

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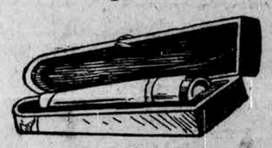

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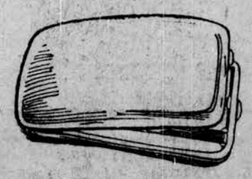

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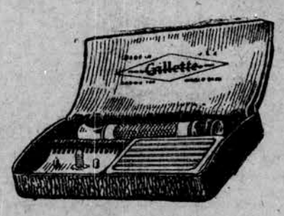

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